# The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY


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## Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orvil, Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America). Signor Fursi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.
On This THURSDAY, Sept. 20th, MARTA—Lionello, Signor Mario; Plunketto, Signor Graziani; Tristano, Signor Ciampi; Sceriffo, Signor Kinni; Lady Enrichetta, Madame Grisi; Nancy, Madame Viardot Garcia.
On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21st (First time in Dublin) GLUCK'S OPERA of ORPHEO & EURIDICE. After which a Comic Scene—DON BUCEFALO—by Signor Ciampi. To conclude with the Last Act of LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Gassier.
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, IL TROVATORE.
SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 22nd, at Two o'clock. In which Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, Madame Gassier, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, and the other Eminent Artistes, will appear.
☞ Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 7s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce the SECOND GRAND MORNING CONCERT, On FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860. Supported by the following Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Orvil (Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia), Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Ciampi, and
Madame Gassier, Signor Operti (Pianist to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia).
Signor Mario,
Signor Angelo Luise,
Conductor—Signor Vianesi.
PROGRAMME.
PARTE PRIMA.
Fantasia—"Pour le Piano" (Norma) .. Bellini. Signor Operti.
Canzone—"Il Bacio" .. Fiorimo. Signor Kinni.
Duetto—"Par Valli" .. Biangini. Mdlle. Orvil and Signor Luise.
Aria—"Veneziana, Canzone di Venezia." Signor Ciampi.
Cavatina—"Ernani involami" (Ernani) .. Verdi. Madame Gassier.
Song—"Home, Sweet Home" (by special desire). Madame Grisi.
Song—"Good bye, Sweetheart." Signor Mario.
Trio—"Qual volutta" (Lombard) .. Verdi. Madame Gassier, Signor Luise, and Signor Ciampi.
PARTE SECONDA.
Terzetto—"Papataci" .. Rossini. Sig Mario, Sig. Ciampi, and Sig. Graziani.
Aria—"Al dolce guidami" (Anna Bolena) .. Donizetti. Madame Grisi.
Romanza "Perche dell' aure" (Torquato) .. Donizetti. Signor Graziani.
Duetto—"Oh guardate che figura" Madame Grisi and Signor Ciampi.
Valz di Venzano .. Venzano. Madame Gassier.
Aria—"Voi che sapete" (by desire) .. Mozart. Mdlle. Orvil.
Canzone—"El Desterado" Sig. Luise .. Pathos.
Finale—"Ossomo Cario" (Ernani) .. Verdi. Tutti.
Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street. Gallery, 3s.; entrance Lombard-street. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Russell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, (as the Company open in Birmingham, on Monday, the 24th of September), Of the Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND MISS JULIA GOULD, FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. On THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20th, 1860, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. The First Part of the Entertainment will be finished by BUCKLEY'S BRASS BAND. To conclude with Buckley's Travestie on BELLINI'S SONNAMBULA.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s; Promenade, 1s. Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street. Children in Arms not admitted.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS IN THE ROTUNDO.
☞ Entrance from Cavendish-row.
Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, begs to announce that, on resuming his Course of Popular Readings from English, Irish, Scotch, and American Authors, he will, on the first three evenings, have the honour of introducing his brother, A. MELVILLE BELL, Esq., Professor of Elocution and Vocal Physiology, Edinburgh, whose various Lectures and Works on Elocution, &c., have been received with the highest marks of public and professional approbation.
On MONDAY EVENING, September 24, 1860, On ORATORY AND ORATORS, with numerous Illustrations, by the Messrs. BELL, to be concluded with an Original Story (written for A. M. BELL, Esq.), entitled A LEAP YEAR WOOING.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 26, Dickens' "CRICKET ON THE HEARTH," with Elocutionary Miscellanies, by the Messrs. BELL.
On FRIDAY EVENING, September 28, Shakspere's "MERCHANT OF VENICE," Hood's "Golden Legend of Miss Kilmansegg," and "Shamus O'Brien, a Ballad of Ninety-eight."
Admission—One Shilling. Juniors, Half-price. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d.
The Readings will be commenced at Eight o'clock, precisely. Tickets may be had of the principal Book and Music Sellers, and of Mr. Bell, 1, Kildare-place.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, CURRAGH CAMP.—The opening services will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 26, 1860, when the Rev. THOMAS T. N. HULL, formerly Wesleyan Missionary and Chaplain at Gibraltar and Malta, will preach (D.V.) at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Six p.m. The collection after each Sermon will be devoted to the purposes of the Building Fund.
A Special Train, at Reduced Fares, from Dublin, will leave Kingsbridge Terminus at half-past Ten o'clock a.m. Clondalkin, 10-45; Lucan, 10-55; Hazlehatch and Celbridge, 11-5; Straffan, 11-15; Sallins, 11-30, arriving at the Curragh, within a short distance of the Church, in time for the first service, and will return the same evening, after the second service.
Refreshments will be supplied on the most moderate terms.
This House of Worship has been provided by voluntary effort to supply the spiritual wants of the Wesleyan soldiers quartered at this camp.
All who desire to promote the best interests of the brave defenders of our country, are requested to forward this good work by their presence and contributions.
Subscriptions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully acknowledged by the Treasurers, Rev. JESSE PILCHER, 28, Lower Gloucester-street, and ALEXANDER HALL, Esq., William-street, Dublin.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUSTEES: EDWARD FETHERSTON H., ALEXANDER PARKER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, Esqrs.
THE MEETINGS of the ASSOCIATION for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and on Monday evening, at the Rathmines School-house, at Eight o'clock, to which all Young Men are affectionately invited. No introduction is required.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

FOUND, on the 11th September, a PORTEMONNAIE.—Any person applying at Mr. William Hutchings, 65, George's-street, Kingstown, giving particulars and what it contains, will have it by paying cost of advertisement.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES, &c.
LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company, being now fully incorporated, with Limited Liability, and a large number of Shares having been applied for, the Directors will proceed to consider the applications, and make the requisite allotment, on FRIDAY, the 21st of September.
(By order of the Board)
Temporary Offices, G. BEDFORD, Secretary.
30, Bridge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.

LOWER TALDRWS AND CLODDFA COED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
All applications for Shares must be sent in to the Brokers or Secretary, on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of September, 1860.
(By order of the Board) G. BEDFORD, Secretary.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
Sept. 17th, 1860.
Messrs. WILSON, CARROLL, MARTIN, AND WATERS gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £232 10s. 6d., including the collection made by Miss DUFFY, being the full amount received up to this date, for this humane purpose.
They have this day lodged in the Royal Bank the sum of £219 3s. 6d., being the nett amount after deducting cost of Advertising, Postage, &c.
Further contributions will be received up to the end of the month, when the account will be closed.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid, and a few more pounds (£50) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be most able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. SMYTH, D.D., Brookborough. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 40, Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £5; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., £1; Rev. C. B. Stevenson (Westcott, Callan), and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella [illegible] Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Gregg [illegible] Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s.; Miss [illegible] per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Campbell, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. [illegible] G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £5; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 20, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners. You are invited to come.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Jesus Christ the Only Mediator of Holy Scripture—The Virgin Mary and Departed Saints the Many Mediators of the Church of Rome."
President—Rev. A. GAULT, A.B.
In Gother's "Papist Misrepresented and Represented," abridged by Dr. Challoner, he says, "Cursed is every goddess-worshipper, who believes the Virgin Mary to be any more than a creature; who worships her, or puts his trust in her more than God; who believes her above her Son, or that she can in anything command Him;" to which all Roman Catholics are to say "Amen."—*Milner's End of Controversy*, Letter xxxiii., pp. 334-35.
Can any Bible-reading Roman Catholic join Dr. Cullen in adopting these words from St. Bernard—"That a God should obey a woman is a humility beyond example; and that a woman commands a God is an unparalleled privilege?" Does the "woman" Mary now command the Almighty God?—Pastoral on the Assumption. See *Tablet* of August 5, 1854; and *Freeman's Journal* of August 2, 1854.
Roman Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

ADDRESS.
AN ADDRESS TO ROBERT FLEETWOOD RYND, ESQ., of Ryndville, County Meath, Agent to the late Dowager Frances Lady Langford, from the Tenantry on her extensive estates in the county of Limerick, adopted at a meeting held at Maidstone Castle the residence of Patrick Coll, Esq.
ROBERT IEVERS, Esq., Castle Ievers, in the Chair.
SIR,—We, the undersigned, while deeply regretting the death of our benevolent and kind-hearted landlady, to whom you had been agent for so many years, beg to assure you we are truly sensible of the responsible duties which devolved on you in trying times, duties discharged by you with zeal and fidelity to your employer, combined with courtesy and kindness to us, the tenantry over whom you presided.
We cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without publicly conveying to you how grateful we feel for the interest you have taken in our welfare; ever ready and willing, when both famine and distemper visited this country, to attend to our grievances, and as far as possible to redress them.
We sincerely hope you may long continue to preside over us in the capacity you have heretofore held; and as a small token of our unqualified esteem and regard, we request of you, dear Sir, to accept the service of plate which accompanies this address, and which but feebly expresses the sense of gratitude we feel towards you; with our earnest prayer that Almighty God may bless and preserve you and your amiable family.
ANSWER.
MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I receive with, I hope, pardonable, for it is just pride, the flattering address you have presented to me, and the substantial mark of your regard which accompanies it, in approval of my conduct as Agent to the late Dowager Frances Lady Langford for her Ladyship's Limerick Estate, the management of which has been entrusted to me for many years.
You say you are sensible of the responsible duties that devolved on me in trying times, and you are pleased to add I discharged those duties with fidelity to my employer and kindness to her tenantry. This, gentlemen, is a testimonial gratifying and honourable to me. In acting kindly towards the tenantry of the late benevolent and lamented lady, I gratified myself in carrying out her ladyship's instructions in that respect; and in the performance of my duty I had a pleasing, not an irksome, occupation, for my desire not to exact has been at all times, and under every circumstance, met by a disinclination on your part to ask anything unreasonable. In our dealings, you appear to have had your conduct influenced by that golden rule set before us by Divine authority to direct us in this world—"To do unto others as we would wish others to do unto us;" which, if acted upon more generally, would make this glorious country the smiling garden that a merciful Providence intended it to be.
I hope I may continue in the agency of the Langford Estates, and the consequent intercourse with you, as long as Providence vouchsafes health to me. In a few years there are fair grounds to hope that the youthful heir to the Langford title will, at his majority, be put into possession of his inheritance; and my prayer and expectation is, that the same principles of natural equity which were the guide of the late respected lady, in dealing with those tenants, may be the young lord's guide also, and that thereby he may secure to himself the respect and affection of a prosperous, contented, and happy tenantry. With best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of all—I remain, my dear friends, your grateful faithful friend,
ROBERT F. RYND.
Dated 18th September, 1860.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
SCHOOL OF ART.
PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS IN ELEMENTARY DRAWING.
1. Public Examinations in Drawing, conducted by the Science and Art Department, will be held on the 3rd of OCTOBER, at the School of Art, Royal Dublin Society.
2. The Examinations will be of two grades of proficiency, and open to all persons, without distinction (males and females), whether taught in a School of Art or not, provided they have not been examined within the last twelve months.
In the First Grade, the exercises will consist of Free-hand and Model Drawing and Geometry, and will be of a very easy nature, suited to children at school. Rewards will be given to those who are successful. Teachers, Pupil Teachers, and Students in Schools of Art are not eligible for examination in the First Grade.
In the Second Grade, the exercises will consist of Free-hand, Model, and Mechanical Drawing, Geometry, and Perspective, and necessitate a greater knowledge of Drawing. A Box of Instruments, Drawing Materials, &c., will be given to those who attain the required standard of excellence in any one or more of these subjects.
3. All Teachers and Pupil-teachers, who have not been examined in drawing during the last twelve months, are eligible for the Second Grade Examination, and must present themselves at the School of Art on 3rd October. Teachers, if successful in Free-hand and Model Drawing, Geometry, Perspective, and Drawing from Memory, may receive a certificate of competency to teach Drawing in their own Schools, which entitles them to an annual allowance of £5 or £3. Pupil-teachers may take any one paper only.
4. Persons who wish to be examined must send to the Secretary of the School of Art, on or before the 1st of October, their names and addresses, and state the subjects in which they are prepared to be examined. Schoolmasters wishing to have several of their scholars examined are only required to furnish the number who will attend for any of the above subjects.
5. Drawing-paper and examples will be provided by the Examiners; the candidates must bring drawing-boards, pencils, and instruments.
Further information may be obtained of the Master of the School of Art.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Sec.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly General or Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 20th SEPT., at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Company's Office, at the Broadstone Station, in the City of Dublin, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of accounts, of declaring a dividend, and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 20th day of September next, both days inclusive. And after transaction of the said ordinary business, an extraordinary Meeting of said Shareholders will be held at the said place, when the following matters will be submitted for their approval—viz.:—
To enable the Company, for the purposes of taking Shares in the Capital of the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company, to raise certain sums of money by the creation and issue of new shares or stock of this Company, and to determine the amount thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Act, 1859, and the several acts incorporated therewith.
(By order) HENRY BEAUSIRE, Secretary.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 23rd August, 1860.

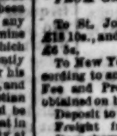
MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TUAM.
ON and after the opening of the Tuam Branch, the GOODS VANS will RUN DAILY to and from the Undermentioned Towns for the conveyance of Goods at REDUCED RATES, viz.:—
WESTPORT, CASTLEBAR, BALLINROBE, HOLLYMOUNT, CLAREMORRIS, AND INTERMEDIATE TOWNS.
Goods forwarded as usual to the following Towns at REDUCED RATES.
Louisburgh, Bangor,
Newport, Crossmolina,
Achill, Foxford,
Ballyvroy, Ballavary,
Binghamstown, Balla.
Belmullet,
It is to be understood I shall not be accountable for loss or damage to goods occasioned by danger of the sea or otherwise after such goods are delivered at Westport.
JOHN WALLIS.
Dublin, 1st September, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blanchardstown, | 5.12 a.m. | Enfield, | 6.18 a.m. |
| Clonsilla, | 5.18 " | Moyvalley, | 6.26 " |
| Lucan, | 5.23 " | Hill of Down, | 6.35 " |
| Leixlip, | 5.32 " | Killucan, | 7. 0 " |
| Maynooth, | 5.44 " | Mullingar, | 7.20 " |
| Kilcock, | 5.54 " | Castletown, | 7.36 " |
| Ferns Lock, | 6. 3 " | Streamstown, | 7.46 " |

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.
Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 25.
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York, October 23.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO. 8 Eden-quay, Dublin.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD. SEPT., 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday 21st, 8 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Monday, 24th, 9 Morning.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEAMED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

## Education.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—For particulars, address "Sigma," Blackrock, Dundalk.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.
Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of E. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.
On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON A.B. T.C.D. Principal.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTE, 87 AND 88, HARCOURT-STREET.
The Rev. JAMES RICE, A.M., ex-Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medallist, in Classics; Berkeley Gold Medallist in Greek; Fellowship Prizeman, Prizeman in Hebrew, English Literature, Political Economy, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in Latin Verse and English Prose, &c., &c.
PRINCIPAL AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.
Mr. RICE has arranged to succeed the Reverend W. J. DUNDAS, in the management of this long-established school, and hopes by unremitting exertion to merit the confidence of parents. Mr. RICE has had long experience in teaching, having been head master at this school, under the late Rev. D. FLYNN, and having since been continuously engaged in preparing pupils who have obtained the highest collegiate distinctions.
Mr. RICE will be assisted by the Rev. HUGH HAMILTON, ex-Scholar, and the best masters he can procure in every department, and while exercising a careful supervision over all the classes, purposes taking his head class under his own more immediate charge.
The pupils of this school will have the privilege of competing for the exhibitions established in T.C.D., by the English and Irish Church and University Insurance Society, value £30 per annum for three years, one of which is at present held by a nominee of Mr. Rice.
Mr. RICE purposes forming private classes out of school hours, for gentlemen reading for Sizarship, Scholarship, or Classical Honors, or they may join the head class, on terms which will be made known on application.
The accommodation for boarders cannot be surpassed, and there is a large field of several acres as a play-ground for the pupils.
Mr. RICE will enter (D.V.) on his duties on the 1st October. Prospectuses, stating terms, &c., are now ready, and may be had on application to
Mr. RICE, 87, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN, where applications for the admission of pupils will be received.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

## Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
CITY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Charles Hunt, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.
MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, Esq., one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock Noon, SELL BY AUCTION, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, in Eighteen Lots, the several Dwelling-houses, Lots of Ground, and Fee-farm Rents payable out of same, situate in Dawson-street, Eustace-street, Aungier-street, Stephen-street, Grafton-street, and South Anne-street, in the city of Dublin, held in fee and under fee-farm grants, as hereunder stated:—

SUMMARY OF THE SEVERAL LOTS.

| No. of Lots. | Denomination. | Ordnance Valuation. £ s. d. | Tenure under which Lots are held. | Head Rents reserved by Leases. £ s. d. | Tenants' Yearly Rents. £ s. d. | Nett Profit Rents. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 33, 34, 35, and, Dawson-street | 120 0 0 | Fee-farm | 13 16 11 | 180 7 8 | 166 10 10 |
| 2 | 22, Eustace-st | 54 0 0 | Fee-farm | 11 17 9 | 55 7 8 | 43 9 11 |
| 3 | 23, Eustace-st | 42 0 0 | Fee-farm | .. | 42 11 6 | 42 11 6 |
| 4 | 24, Eustace-st | 52 0 0 | Fee-farm | 4 17 11½ | 46 3 1 | 41 5 1½ |
| 5 | 36, Aungier-st | 32 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 18 9 2 | 18 9 2 |
| 6 | 37, Aungier-st | 33 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 9 15 3 | 9 15 3 |
| 7 | 38 and 39, Aungier-street | 40 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 22 10 0 | 22 10 0 |
| 8 | 13, Stephen-st | 25 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 7 1 4 | 7 1 4 |
| 9 | 14 and 14½, Stephen-street | 19 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 5 14 9 | 5 14 9 |
| 10 | 15, Stephen-st | 25 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 6 9 2 | 6 9 2 |
| 11 | 16 and 17, Stephen-street | 44 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 13 16 11 | 13 16 11 |
| 12 | 18, Stephen-st | 19 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 6 9 3 | 6 9 3 |
| 13 | 19, Stephen-st | 22 0 0 | Fee-simple | .. | 15 9 3 | 15 9 3 |
| 14 | 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, Grafton-street; 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35, South Anne-street | 288 0 0 / 267 0 0 | Fee-farm | 25 3 1 | 37 1 2 | 9 18 1 |
| 15 | 39, 40, 41, and 42 Grafton-street | 307 0 0 | Fee-farm | .. | 30 6 2 | 30 6 2 |
| 16 | 4, 4, 7, Anne's-lane, or South Stable-lane, [illegible] Goulding's Holly | 31 0 0 | Fee-farm | .. | 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 17 | 37, South Anne-street | 24 0 0 | Fee-farm | .. | 37 17 0 | 37 17 0 |
| 18 | 38, South Anne-street | 30 0 0 | Fee-farm | .. | 22 12 4 | 22 12 0 |
| | | 1794 0 0 | | 56 15 8½ | 590 3 0 | 531 6 3½ |

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
For rental and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns'-quay, Dublin;
ALEXANDER M'CULLY, Esq., the Land Agent and Receiver, 183, Capel-street; and
JOHN TEW ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, having carriage of the Sale 15, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

## Houses and Lands.

FURNISHED HOUSES—TOWN, COUNTRY, AND SEA-SIDE LODGINGS.—A most desirable moderate-sized house, well furnished, and in perfect order for the immediate reception of a family, to be Let, by the Month or Season, in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, near Fitzwilliam-square. Also, a well-furnished house on Leinster-road, Rathmines, in the best part of the road, and within easy access of Omnibus, for the remainder of the Season, or longer if required, on very Moderate Terms. Furnished Apartments, with attendance, in a large, comfortable house, with sea view, within five minutes' walk of the Blackrock Railway Station. —For Terms, &c., apply at 36, Grafton-street.

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TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and the position for business unexceptionable, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade, requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

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## Auctions.

AUCTION OF WOOD GOODS,
AT 70, SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S-QUAY.
THOMAS H. CARROLL Will offer by AUCTION ON THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 20TH SEPT., THE FOLLOWING GOODS, In Lots to suit Purchasers:—
200 Pieces of Red Pine, of superior quality, long lengths, and from 12 to 17 inches square.
115 Pieces of Yellow Pine, 14 to 20 inches square.
8 " Rock Elm, 14 to 16. "
8 " Ash, 14 to 17 "
2,350 " St. John's Spruce Deals, Planks and Battens.
1,000 " Do. Yellow Pine, "
1,000 " 1st quality, 12. 9.3 Bright Spruce Quebec Deals.
3,500 " 2nd " 12.9.3 "
690 " 2nd " 10.9.3 "
200 " 2nd " 8.9.3 "
600 " 1st " 12.11.8. Yellow Pine Plank.
400 " 2nd " 12.11.3. "
500 " 1st " 12.9.3 "
500 " 2nd " 12.9.3 "
4,000 Pieces of Merchantable Pipe Staves, 1¼, 2, 2½, and 3 inches thick.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker and Measurer.
Dublin, 25th August, 1860.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
SALE OF SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES at Cherry Mount, near Kells, the property of F. BROUGHTON, Esq.
Mr. W. G. PREECE (of Shrewsbury), will SELL by AUCTION, at Cherry Mount, near Kells, County Meath, on SATURDAY, the 22nd of SEPTEMBER, At one o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, 30 Hogget Rams and 65 Shropshire Stock Ewes.
Cherry Mount is 3 miles from the Kells Station, Dublin and Drogheda Railway.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS, WITHOUT RESERVE.
For THOMAS H. GREGG, Esq.
At a moment when much agitation exists about selling Shorthorns Without Reserve, it will be in place to acquaint the Breeders of Ireland that the very nice and select Herd of 20 Animals, published for SALE at Parsonage, 3 miles from Longford, on FRIDAY, 21st September inst., will be *bona fide* Sold Without Reserve. We have inspected this Herd, and can recommend it for fair feeding and first quality.
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Smithfield Salesmen and Wool Brokers, 20, Usher's Quay, Dublin.

COUNTY OF CORK.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. WILLIAM MARSH, at his Auction Mart, SOUTH MALL, in the CITY OF CORK, on SATURDAY, the 27th of OCTOBER, 1860, the valuable Fee-Simple Estate of PALACETOWN and MITCHELSTOWN EAST, comprising the demesne of Palacetown, situate in the Barony of Kinsale and County of Cork, containing 256a. 3r. 1p., and valued at £284 16s 2d per annum.
The above valuable Estate is not subject to quit rent or tithe rent-charge. It is beautifully situate within two miles of the seaport town of Kinsale, and within twelve of the city of Cork, and will be about one mile distant from the nearest station of the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway. It is approached on all sides by excellent roads, and is picturesquely situated on a navigable branch of the Oysterhaven river, being about three miles distant from the sea, which affords an abundant supply of sand of the best quality, and other conveniences.
The Plantations are well grown, and of considerable extent and value. The land is of good quality, and produces excellent crops. A person fond of yachting would find this a desirable residence.
For rentals, conditions of sale, and further particulars, apply to Messrs. TUCKEY and DUNSCOMBE, Solicitors, 56, Grand Parade, Cork; and to ROBERT J. MARTIN, Solicitor, 13, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS. (FOURTH SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Commons prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 14 to 18, and from 93 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for Sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON & GALE, No. 6, Stephen's-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray.
(By order) J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

DOG FOR SALE, suited for a lady or gentleman—A handsome CARRIAGE DOG, about Eleven Months old, to be Sold by AUCTION, THIS DAY (Thursday), at DYCER'S, about Two o'clock p.m.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 33, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A tight-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
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May, 1860.

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|---|---|---|
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| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 2 | 6 |
| 20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper ...... | 4 | 3 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 3 | 0 |
| 20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper | 5 | 4 |
| 500 Envelopes to match ...... | 3 | 4 |
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I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most elegant assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, Jewellery, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.

THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Wareroom, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's.

BEING APPOINTED AGENT to one of the Best Manufacturers in Sheffield, I am enabled to supply articles at prices much under that of the retailer—for instance, one set of Side Dishes, Bead Pattern (forming eight dishes), £9, usually charged £10 15s., which I will guarantee strongly Plated on pure Argentine, and of the Best Sheffield make, as also my Spoons and Forks—Table, 40s. per Dozen; Dessert, 35s. per dozen.

CHARLES WALL, 67, William-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The recovery of one-eighth in the London Stock market to-day can be attributed only to the continued ease in the Money market, and to a reported intention on the part of the Pope to disband his army and retire from Rome. The advance in our local market has been similar in extent.

In Joint Stock Banking Securities, Nationals alone were exchanged, the quotation being at a further reduction of one-half, and the shares continuing on sale. Hibernians and Royals were offering at the previous quotations in each case, and the last price was tendered for Bank of Ireland Stock.

Atlantic Steam advanced one-eighth, but the improvement was not firmly sustained. Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares were dealt in at 53¼, and closed steadily. City of Dublin Issue of 1836 were in request at last rate, an advance of one-half being demanded.

The Mining market was very firm in tone. Connorrees realised last rates, and again closed strongly, and the same may be stated of Mining Company of Ireland Shares. Wicklow Copper Shares again advanced to the extent of £1, and also closed strongly. General Mines were in request at £4, sellers demanding 4¼.

The nominal prices of Alliance Gas were £9¾ to £10, and of Patriotic Assurance, £6 to £6¼.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Shares again produced £75, and closed steadily. Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords slightly declined, and there was a fall of one ... realised the previous value, the halves being again on sale at £27½. The nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Bandons, £14 sellers; Cork and Passage, £10½ sellers; Dublin and Belfasts, £43 sellers; Dundalk and Enniskillens, £13½ sellers; Irish South Easterns, £6 to £6½; and Waterford and Limericks, £23¾ sellers.

In Preference Dundalk and Enniskillen Shares, class A, were marked at a premium of one-half, and the class B at a discount of one-quarter, the latter continuing on sale. Great Southern Four per Cents. Stock realised last value, and the other Preference Securities appeared to be without change of value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 92¾ |
| Ditto account, 12th October | 93⅛ |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut] | 91⅞ |
| Ditto for new account, 12th October | 92 |
| BANKS. | |
| Hibernian Bank | 37½ |
| National Bank | 62 |
| Royal Bank | 27 |
| STEAM. | |
| Atlantic (Limited) | 6¼ |
| City of Dublin | — |
| Ditto | — |
| Ditto Issue of 1836 | 81½ |
| Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building | 53¼ |
| MINES. | |
| Connorree (Limited) | 19 |
| Wicklow Copper (Limited) | 72 |
| Mining Company of Ireland | 13 |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| Cork Blackrock and Passage | 10½ |
| Dublin and Belfast Junction | 43 |
| Irish SouthEastern, (Carlow to Kilkenny) | 6 |
| Dublin and Drogheda | 75 |
| Great Southern and Western | 112¾ |
| Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford | 5¼ ¾ |
| Midland Great Western | 54¾ |
| Do. Half Shares | 27½ |
| RAILWAY PREFERENCES | |
| Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual | 98¾ |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per cent. perpetual Class A | 10½ |
| Class B | 13 |

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be turnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | MON. | TUES. | WED. | THURS | FRID. | SAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Consols | 92¾ | 92⅞ ¾ | 92⅞ ¾ | 92¾ | 92⅞ | 92¾ |
| Ditto for Account | 92⅞ ¾ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ ¾ | 92⅞ ¾ | 92⅞ ¾ | 92⅞ ¾ |
| 3 per cent. Reduced | | | | | | |
| New 3 per cent. Stock | 92 | 92½ 92 | 91⅞ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 91⅞ |
| Ditto for Account | 91⅞ | | 92 | 92½ | 92⅛ | |
| Bank Stock | | | | | | |

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| OPENING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money | 93¼ ⅛ |
| Account | 93⅜ ¼ |
| New Threes | shut |
| NOON PRICES. | |
| Consols Money | 93¼ ⅛ |
| Account | 93⅜ |
| New Threes | shut |
| 1 P.M. PRICES. | |
| Consols Money | 93¼ ⅛ |
| Account | 93⅜ ¼ |
| New Threes | shut |
| 2-15 P.M. PRICES. | |
| Consols Money | 93¼ ⅛ |
| Account | 93⅜ ¼ |
| New Threes | shut |
| CLOSING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money | 93¼ ⅛ |
| Account | 93⅜ ¼ |
| New Threes | shut |

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54¼ ¾; Caledonians, 92; Great Northern, 115; Great Western, 73¼ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13; Great Southern and Western —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113¼ ½; London and North Western, 100½; Account, —; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47; Midland Stock, 127 7½; South Eastern, 86¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99¾ ⅞; York and North Midland, 84¾ 5¼; London and South Western, 11½ 2; Great Western, 73¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 29½—; Grand Trunks, ; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened at 93⅛ to ¼, and are now rather buyers at 93¼, with a firm appearance. Shares very strong, and prices have advanced. Midlands and Leeds Stock in most favour. Business very inactive. Great Western of Canada very firm. Canadian inactive. Turks steady.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds continue with scarce a fractional movement, and there is almost unprecedented dullness in all departments of the Stock Exchange. In the Discount market the demand continues very limited. In the foreign Exchange this afternoon there was no change of improvement from the rates of last post. No gold was bought by the Bank to-day. The Railway market was rather dull at the opening, but subsequently improved, especially after official hours, and closed finally at a nearly general advance. Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and Midlands, were most in favour, the former leaving off one per cent. higher, and the latter three-fourth. In other descriptions the rise was one-fourth per cent. to one-half per cent. South Western excepted. The prices of the various miscellaneous shares which were introduced in rather rapid succession, a few months back, continue to exhibit extreme stagnation. They were all of course bought at a premium, and in some instances at a high one. The majority have fallen to discount, although in no case has a statement appeared to show that their merits, what they may be, are less at this moment than when they were taken up.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Exchange remains very dull, old members believe that business was never worse, and rarely so bad. In the absence of adequate support a decline of 1-16 to one-eighth took place to-day in Consols. The drooping tendency however, is held in check by occasional purchases to close the accounts of speculators for the fall, who do not care to retain their position in face of the ease of the money market. British Railway Stocks were weaker in the morning, the heaviness of the funds inducing some speculative sales, the

consequence was that an advance took place in the afternoon. The rise in Lancashire and Yorkshire Stocks amounted to 1 per cent. The principal business at present going forward in our home Railway Stocks is on behalf of speculators in the provinces, particularly at Liverpool and Manchester. The demand for money to-day was moderate, the best bills were discounted at 3½ to 3¾ percent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 1 to 4; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Caledonians, 92½ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113¼ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; London and North Western, 100½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 54¼ ¾; South Western, 92¼; Leeds Northern, 57 8; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 81; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Great Northern, 115½; Midland Stock, 128½; Great Northern A, 119 20; North British, 63½; Great Western, 73¼ ¾; South Eastern, 86¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13 3-16; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99¾ 100¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7¼ ¾; York and North Midland, 85¾ 6¼. Consols have been inactive all day, but firm, and have improved, closing steady at 93 5-16 to 7-16. Shares more active, and prices have improved. Leeds, Midland, and Berwick Stocks particularly good. Buffalo in demand. Markets close firm, at about the highest rate. Canadian Shares steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Funds to-day firmer, and an improvement of about one-eighth per cent. has taken place. Although business has scarcely increased a good demand is experienced for the principal Railway Stocks, particularly Midlands, and a general advance has occurred in prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—Although little business was done the Bourse has been firm and funds have improved. Rentes were finally quoted at 68.10 or 20 centimes higher than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 19.—Weather unsettled. Foreign arrivals large of wheat and flour; small of other grain. A good attendance of buyers for Wednesday. In consequence of holders asking 2s advance, there was not much business done. Wheat, barley, and oats in fair request at rather more money. Norfolk flour sells at 42s per barrel. Heavy sales.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—At this day's market, supplies of foreign grain good. Wheat, English and foreign, full prices of Monday paid for dry new, and all sorts of old. Floating cargoes against buyers, whether off the coast or on passage. Barley recovered in tone, owing to the scarcity of feeding. Rye Flour rather dearer. Indian corn sold at more money. Peas and beans as before. Oats rather in favour of sellers. Weather unsettled.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 19.—Sugar rather easier; 150 hhds. Barbadoes and 2,500 bags Mauritius sold. Rice—No business reported; market quiet. Saltpetre, 3 per cent. refraction, sold at 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 19.—Sales, 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

SALFORD CATTLE, SEPT. 19.—Beasts, 1,973; sheep and lambs, 8,552; calves, 110. Beasts—Best beef, 6½d to 7d; middling beef, 5d to 6d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Sheep—Best wedders, 7¾ to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7½d; ewes, 5d to 6d; lambs, 7d to 8½d. Calves, 7d to 8½d.

GLASGOW CORN, SEPT. 19—The supplies liberal. A good deal of rain has fallen since Friday last, which renewed the feverish feeling in the trade, and improved the value of wheat on Monday 6d per 240lbs. Yesterday was fine, but to-day is wet. A good attendance at the market, and a fair inquiry for wheat at Monday's advance. Flour—Barrels in request, and 6d dearer. Barley, beans, and peas, unchanged in value or demand; oats the turn against sellers; old oatmeal very difficult to sell, although freely offered 6d cheaper; Indian corn (mixed) firmly held for 21s.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT.—No. 1, 50s to 60s; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 3d to 60s; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 19.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 89s; fifths, 77s; sixths, 65s. 2,300 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 19.—White wheat, 28s to 30s; red wheat, 26s to 29s; barley, 16s; oats, 12s to 15s 8d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—For nearly all kinds, the demand continues very inactive. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The delivery last week was 806,142lbs.

Sugar—Although our market is by no means animated there is a fair demand for good and fine raw qualities, at full quotations. Low and damp parcels, however, continue very inactive. The stock in London is still about 71,000 tons, against 76,000 tons at the corresponding period in 1859. Floating cargoes support previous rates, with a moderate inquiry. We have very little change to notice in the value of refined goods. Low to middling qualities may be quoted at 50s to 50s 6d; crushed, 47s to 49s; low to fine pieces, 42s to 46s 9d per cwt. Dutch crushed is held for more money.

Molasses—Prices are a shade higher, with a fair demand. Common to fine West India are worth 18s to 20s per cwt.

Coffee—About average supplies are on offer. Fine Plantation kinds sell steadily, at very full prices; but inferior parcels command very little attention.

Cocoa—Trinidad qualities command quite previous rates; but all other kinds continue very inactive.

Rice—The advance in the value of fine wheat at Mark-lane yesterday has produced some firmness in the demand for rice, and no sellers are coming forward except at extreme quotations. Mid. white Bengal has realised 12s 6d to 13s per cwt. The total stock is 43,000 tons, against 69,000 tons at the corresponding period in 1859.

Provisions—Butter is in improved request at 2s to 4s per cwt. more money. Bacon moves off steadily at full prices. Other provisions rule about stationary.

Saltpetre—The demand has been somewhat firmer at full quotations. The stock is 4,100 tons against 3,000 tons last year.

Fruit—Our market generally is flat; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in prices.

Cotton—Considerable firmness prevails in the demand, and last week's prices were fully supported.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp is in moderate request at £29 per ton for Petersburg clean. Flax moves off slowly on former terms.

Wool—English qualities are in steady request at full prices; but foreign and colonial parcels are very dull.

Metals—Scotch pig iron moves off slowly at 51s 3d cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels, however, are a slow inquiry. Tin supports fully previous rates. Good Straits, 131s 6d to 132s; and Banca, 136s 6d to 137s. In the value of other metals, very little change has taken place.

Spirits—There is a good business doing in rum, at quite last week's currency. Proof Leewards, 1s 7d; Demerara, 1s 10d to [illegible].

Oils—Linseed oil is quoted at 30s to 30s 6d per cwt., with a fair demand. Olive moves off slowly at £50 for Gallipoli. Sperm is rather cheaper—present rates being £106 to £107 per ton. Common fish oils rule about stationary. Fine palm brings 45s per cwt. Refined rape is worth 46s to 46s 6d; and brown 43s to 43s 6d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 30s 6d to 31s 6d; rough, 8s 6d to 9s per cwt.

Tallow—Advices from St. Petersburg state that 98,000 casks had been shipped off, leaving 30,000 on the wharf. Our market, however, is steady, and prices are well supported. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s 3d, and from January to March, 53s per cwt. The stock is 44,698 casks, against 2[illegible],924 casks in 1859, and 11,041 in 1858. Rough fat is 2s 9½d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Constantinople | Six p.m., Sept. 20. |
| America (Quebec) [D] | Ten a.m., Sept. 21. |
| America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] | Ten a.m., Sept. 23. |
| West Coast of Africa [G] [L] | Six p.m., Sept. 24. |
| America (New York) [S] | Ten a.m., Sept. 25. |
| America (New York) | One p.m., Sept. 25. |
| India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles | Six p.m., Sept. 25. |
| India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S] | One p.m., Sept. 26. |
| Constantinople | Six p.m., Sept. 26. |
| America (Quebec) [D] | Ten a.m., Sept. 28. |
| America (New York) and Bahamas [Q] | Ten a.m. Sept. 30. |

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Marta."

ROUND ROOM ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders—Every Evening at Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.

A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Dish Covers, and would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to the following:—
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fire Irons and Fenders,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves.
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. Nicoll's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.

They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.

Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.

Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON, MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS, 9, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

3, WICKLOW-STREET, 11th September, 1860. (Three doors from Grafton-street.)

I RESPECTFULLY announce the arrival of my Supply of COATINGS, VESTINGS, and TROUSERINGS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

In every Department the productions, both in style and material, embracing every novelty possessing excellence, surpass those of any former year.

My Stock having been selected with the greatest care from the most eminent London, West of England, and Scotch Houses, needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

Having made arrangements so as to dispose of these goods at the lowest remunerative profits, I respectfully solicit the attention of gentlemen who desire First-class Style and Material, combined with Moderate Prices.

FREDERICK H. JUDGE, MERCHANT CLOTHIER, Many years manager for Mr. George Macdona, former Proprietor of 32, Molesworth-street.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.

THE CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.

USEFUL.

No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.

I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.

Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters. Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,

12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

# The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

ALTHOUGH Lamoriciere, according to the *Patrie*, occupies a very formidable position between Ancona and Macerata, and apparently awaits the Sardinians there, he seems to have left a strong garrison within Ancona; otherwise the town would have surrendered on the appearance of the Sardinians. According to intelligence from Trieste the attack by land on Ancona commenced on Tuesday, and ten Sardinian and Neapolitan vessels were preparing to assail it by sea.

There are some meagre details of the capture of Perugia. The Papal troops numbered 3,000. When Fanti's columns scaled the height on which the town is built, the Pontifical Carbiniers heroically charged out "on the wrong side," and fled into the country. It is stated, also, that the foreign auxiliaries, including the Irish, were driven into the citadel by the "townsfolk," not by the Sardinians. This explains the small loss of the Sardinians, although there were "barricades," "street fighting," and a "resistance of Paladins."

The Irish Brigade, on Ultramontane authority, numbered eleven hundred men. Of these, but 160 were at Perugia, and the "hot fight" and "fiery combat" must have been at least shared by the Swiss, who formed a portion of the garrison. There were 600 of the Irish Brigade at Spoleto. They surrendered to the Sardinian troops, and we have had no details of sanguinary contests in that town. The telegram simply announces that these men "capitulated." Very probably they saw it was quite useless to resist the overwhelming numbers of the Sardinians; but a writer, himself a member of the Brigade, gives us a satisfactory reason for their bloodless surrender. The men, it appears, had not only no hospital staff, but *no rifles*. They were only partly armed with smooth-bore muskets, without their famous uniform. These 600 men seem to have been thrown in the way of the Sardinians, not only without proper arms, but without support of any kind. The feeling of Lamoriciere towards them may be estimated from their isolation. We have thus 760 of the Brigade accounted for; the remaining 340 are probably fighting in Ancona. The Irish Brigade is broken up, only to be re-united in military prisons of Turin.

The entire Austrian navy is expected to rendezvous in the Adriatic. This movement is designed to cover either Venice or Trieste. Austria declares that, in compliance with the wishes of some of the Great Powers, she will not at present interfere in Italy, unless Venetia be assailed. Reserving to herself full liberty of action at any future moment, she practically abandons Ancona to the Sardinians.

The rumoured accession of M. de Persigny to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Thouvenel, is, if true, an indication that the Emperor inclines to adopt the English policy respecting Italy, M. de Persigny being the warm advocate for a close union between the French and English Cabinets. M. Thouvenel, moreover, may be required in Turkey, where the occupation of Syria has created hostility to France.

There is no confirmation of the flight of the Pope. General Goyon will not allow his Holiness to avoid his guardianship, if he can. Although Sardinia engages to protect the person and position of the "Chief of the Church," France prefers to consider that office to be her peculiar duty, as it affords a pretext for occupying a wedge of territory between Northern and Southern Italy.

We await confirmation, also, of the flight of the King of Naples from Gaeta, and of the dismissal of his army by the Pope. It is said that a large body of Neapolitan troops, stated to be 50,000 in number, are concentrated in the neighbourhood of Volturno. With these, the 15,000 Garibaldians sent to attack Capua must come in contact. Considering the general disorganisation of the Neapolitan army, it is not probable that so large a force could be collected; it is still less probable that after repeated flights they would now turn to bay.

THE Report from the Select Committee on Civil Service Appointments has just appeared, and a voluminous and most important document it is. The committee consisted of gentlemen from all parties in the House. Its members were Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Bright, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Lord Stanley, Mr. Collins, Colonel Sykes, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Clay, Mr. Tite, Sir William Jolliffe, Sir William Hayter, and Mr. Hennessy, who had moved for the commission. The special duty imposed upon the committee was to "inquire into the present "mode of *nominating* and *examining* candidates for "senior appointments in the Civil Service, with a "view of ascertaining whether greater facility may "not be afforded for the admission of properly "qualified persons."

The report is a folio volume of 470 pages, and contains a mass of facts and results respecting the entire Civil Service, of the most important use to all who oppose the monopoly of patronage in the public service.

The present system, under the name of competitive, is, in reality, an illusion and deceit. There are altogether 103,058 situations, varying in character from those of heads of political departments to those of artisans and labourers, in the gift of the servants of the Crown, or their political supporters. The total number of situations given away since the order of council in 1854, to the end of 1859, was 10,860, but of this great number, 8,039, the nominations were of one candidate only. In other words, four-fifths of the situations were given away upon the condemned principle of private and special patronage, subject indeed to a "pass" examination. There were since 1854 but 2,821 situations given away by what is called competitive examination, but which is in reality anything but competitive. Except in the case of the India office, which proposed nine clerkships for *open* competition, and for which clerkships there were 391 competitors, the competitive system is merely the principle of nomination in disguise. To enable a lad to compete for employment in the public service, he must possess friends who have interest sufficient to procure him a nomination. He may be as strong as Hercules, as learned as Crichton, devoid of reproach as Bayard, but he cannot be permitted even to contend for a Civil Service appointment unless he be connected with, or known to some adherent of Ministers, or to the Minister himself. Numbers of most eligible persons are debarred even from competition, simply because they possess no interest, and have no friend to whisper their case to the great holders of patronage. That political interest nominates the candidates, and not persuasion of a youth's ability, is clear from the rejections. There were 2,821 candidates for 732 appointments, on what is called the competitive system; of these no less than 1,866 were at once rejected as deficient in such common elements of education as arithmetic and spelling. They were idle or brainless youths who possessed, by reason of connection or subserviency, interest to procure a nomination.

Of the 732 successful candidates we cannot be sure that the State has procured the services of the best men, or that the most diligent have been rewarded. A patron nominates three candidates for a single place. It is quite clear, that by a little management, a patron may obtain the election of any favoured nominee. He may be pitted against two boys whose attainments are known to be inferior. He may be the best of a selected three, but he may be inferior to the worst candidate of another batch of three. Instances have occurred in which the answering of one set of three was as 960 to 913 and 860; while in another batch of three the answering was as 613 to 490 and 225. Yet the first of the last batch obtained the situation, while two in the preceding three were ousted from the public service, although greatly his superiors. This is a wrong upon the State, as well as upon the individual. The State is compelled to accept the services of inferior men, and the individual is deprived of a situation to which he is entitled by every moral right.

Two plans are before the committee proposed to remedy the evils of the present system. The Civil Service Commissioners, Sir E. Ryan and Sir J. Lefevre, assert that the "best mode of obtaining the "most competent persons for those situations is by "general competitive examination, *open to all* who "fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, "and character, and as to a minimum of require-"ments." They think that "even limited competi-"tion may be made effective by means of a prelimi-"nary examination, which should distinguish the "competent from the incompetent candidates; and "by applying the competitive examination to the "competent candidates, only in the proportion of "three or four such candidates to each vacancy, the "system of limited competition thus arranged would "approach nearer to open competition than to sim-"ple nomination."

Mr. Maun's scheme is "that competition should be "held twice a year simultaneously, at 14 of the "principal towns of the kingdom, full notice being "given both as to the subjects of the examination, "the nature of the situations to be competed for, and "the prospective salary appertaining to them, and, gene-"rally, the duties and conditions of service. The "names of all candidates to be accompanied by cer-"tificates of character."

The Parliamentary Commissioners do not propose to throw open all Civil Service situations to open and unrestricted competition at present. They contemplate that at no distant day open competition will be the rule, not the exception. But for the present, they recommend that *every* situation in the Civil Service should be competed for by not less than three candidates, to be nominated as at present, but each of whom shall have passed the preliminary test examination.

There is an undercurrent of hostility at work against the competitive system. The prescriptive rights of patronage have been broken in upon, and those who possessed local influence are no longer able to procure for relatives and friends that admission into public offices which they heretofore enjoyed. There is a silent but energetic struggle going on to recover lost advantages, and gradually to undermine the competitive system altogether. But in this the monopolists cannot succeed. The middle classes are too energetic, too well educated, too conscious of their own powers to submit to wrong and orderly progress must end in the enforced and total overthrow of their opponents.

THERE is a likelihood that the beautiful scenery of Erris and Tyrawly will no longer be reserved for the stray sportsman or adventurous traveller. A meeting was held last week in Ballina, to initiate the formation of a railway to Ballina, which will aid in throwing open the whole of the West. The line is intended to be a branch from the Castlerea and Castlebar line to Ballina. Five-eighths of the income of the district would pay up all the shares proposed to be taken within a year. The enterprise has been warmly seconded by the landed proprietors of North Mayo, four having put down their names for shares to the amount of £12,000. The trade of Ballina is rapidly on the increase, the harbour and navigation are greatly improved, and the whole country would be opened up by the proposed line. The construction of the embankments will give ample employment to the poor people of Erris and Tyrawly during the ensuing winter and spring. Villages will soon be erected on the noble shores facing the Atlantic. Numbers of our citizens would prefer to proceed to a distance from Dublin during the summer's vacation, to a district where Nature has not been obliterated by dilletanti improvements; and we anticipate that bathing lodges will spring up rapidly in so romantic and healthful a locality. We need not say that the enterprise is deserving of success, and will, we are sure, obtain it.

The *Times* on the value to Europe of the Life of Napoleon III.:—

Emperors have charmed lives, and Napoleon III. has again escaped one of those exceptional risks against which even his foresight is of no avail. The humane instinct which shudders at assassination is an adequate, though it is not the only motive, for congratulating him on the failure of so dastardly an event. Were he the worst of tyrants or the bitterest of enemies, we could not do less than express horror at an act which the highminded Romans would not sanction against Hannibal. It can serve no interests but those of cruel fanaticism and anarchy that a Sovereign should be cut off by the hand of a ruffian or a madman. We sincerely trust that the author of the present crime will prove to be the latter, and that no second Orsini has been found to effect the bad eminence of a conscientious tyrannicide. Nothing but a "colossal meanness" of which a nation is incapable could have stooped to approve a conspiracy against the life of an individual, and we are persuaded that the most inveterate national antipathies could never blunt the edge of the detestation felt in this country for the use of such means. The true interests of mankind are better understood now than when it needed a rare magnanimity to mourn over the murder of a rival. The possibility of relapsing under the dominion of passions equally hostile to all principles has far greater terrors for us than the worst of political evils.

We have other reasons than the wish to give utterance to a sentiment shared by the whole English public for adverting to this occurrence. It is well sometimes to pause and weigh the probable consequences of an event which has all but happened. Had the arm of the Toulon assassin not been arrested by a woman, and his aim thus interrupted, and had the shot taken effect according to his design, would Europe, and England in particular, have benefited by the crime? We raise the issue thus nakedly, because we are loth to miss the opportunity of pondering on contingencies which we should otherwise have abstained from contemplating. These are the things which remind us how much hangs on a single life, and lead us to put very plain questions to ourselves. We need not fear to look in the face the anxiety which has been felt at various times during the last ten years respecting our relations with France, and the distrust which has been entertained by many thoughtful men of her present Government. It is natural that a nation of Constitutionalists should believe that the adoption of similar institutions by its neighbours would be the surest guarantee of international harmony. The imbecility of Louis XVIII., the priestridden absolutism of Charles X., and the intrigues and corruption of Louis Philippe, seem light evils by the side of restless and expansive Imperialism. The invasion of Spain is forgotten, the complications occasioned by Syria, Tahiti, and the Spanish marriages do not seem formidable at this distance, and we half believe that our suspicions of French policy date from the accession of the present Emperor. A very short memory suffices to expose this fallacy, yet it underlies a good many of our thoughts on the subject. But for "Napoleonic 'ideas,'" we are sometimes tempted to think that our National Debt might be diminished and the slumbers of Europe unbroken. Now, this is a view which it is important to reconsider by the light of the late attempt at Toulon. Supposing the shot to have been fatal, we may take it for granted that, in the first instance, the Prince Imperial would have been proclaimed and some Council of Regency constituted. Would a long minority under the control of such statesmen as now surround the throne of France have conduced to peace or to any object which it is our interest to desire? Or, supposing the Red Republicans to have seized this opportunity of re-erecting the barricades, would the aggressiveness or propagandism of France have been diminished by their triumph? The only other supposition worth considering is the return of one of the exiled dynasties of Bourbon or Orleans. Could any one in his senses desire the revival of an idea so effete yet so fertile in elements of discord as Bourbonism, unrelieved by any conspicuous personal merit in its present representative? Few, we apprehend, would prefer the influence of the Jesuits to the most profligate of pamphleteers, or find any guarantee for the peace of Europe in the substitution of the white flag for the tricolour. Of the Orleanist alternative we might be predisposed to think more favourably. There is something which still commands our sympathy in the constancy of the late Duchess d'Orleans, who in a moment of extreme peril dared to vindicate her son's rights before the Chamber of Deputies, and solemnly bequeathed the cause of constitutional liberty to her family. But we cannot help remembering that under the Orleans interregnum amity between England and France was scarcely maintained by the enlightenment and personal friendship of one or two leading statesmen in the two countries; besides, whatever our predilections, the only idea represented by Orleanism is not congenial to France. It has failed there as often as it has been tried, and would be powerless to restrain the execution of anything that the so-called public opinion of the Parisian mob might demand. It certainly would not succeed under an inexperienced youth, in the presence of difficulties much greater, with which his grandfather could not cope.

Is there after all, anything new in the present attitude of France so alarming, and is the future so hopeful, that we should desire to sacrifice what we have for an uncertainty? Is Louis Napoleon the only obstacle to a permanent unity of Western Europe? We fear not. A narrow channel of 24 miles divides us from a nation as dissimilar to ourselves as is consistent with an equal civilization, by tradition our rival, and for centuries our enemy. Every circumstance that can promote jealousy subsists between the two countries, and for the harmony that has now been maintained, with occasional interruptions, for 45 years, we are principally indebted to the humanising influences of commerce, and to the existence in each State of a vast class who have "no interest in wrong," and naturally lend their weight to just and moderate counsels. But it would not be just to deny that the Emperor has had a share in this result. His policy may have been dictated by self-interest, but it has not unfrequently coincided with the course prescribed by a higher wisdom. A varied experience of life, especially in this country, has taught him many of those truths which Kings born in the purple seldom learn at all. However visionary his ultimate aims, he has shown himself capable on most occasions of reading passing events aright, and of checking himself where an extreme application of a principle would have led to disaster. Such a temper and education make him amenable to reason, and reason rectifies many a misunderstanding between nations. We may not have confidence enough in the Emperor to be sure that we know him, but we have the consolation of feeling that he knows us, and has shown in the most Napoleonic of his writings an apparently sincere appreciation of our national character. This is something, but we have a better security than this. While he flatters the military spirit of the French nation, he does not fail to dev[illegible] those interests and resources which are in the long run favourable to peace. All the literary brilliancy of the age of Louis Quatorze was consistent with the most destructive wars. The commercial activity of Louis Napoleon's reign cannot but have a pacific tendency; and, sensitive as our neighbours are about their military prestige, we doubt whether even now war is really popular in France. It is pretty certain that, whatever might be the next phase of French history, the present Government would be succeeded by something weaker, and therefore more dangerous. It is a very shallow form of national self-interest to desiderate misrule in a neighbouring nation. A weak Government means strong factions, and we know enough of French factions to be sure that they would exhibit all the vices and ambition of the Imperial *regime* without its redeeming qualities. Alexander predicted that there would be strange games at his funeral. He would be a bold man who should pretend to foresee the nature of the orgies which would commence on Louis Napoleon's death during the infancy of his son. The Empire is now what the French call a "fact." Founded by means to which it is now needless to refer, it has grown into such proportions, and become identified with so many destinies other than its own, that we know not what might be buried under its ruins. Civil war in France and a reaction in Italy might be the first scenes in the new European drama, the thought of which may well make our present difficulties seem tolerable. It is quite possible to change our present condition for the worse. Louis Napoleon has made himself necessary for the time to France and to Europe. If he has not established claims to our gratitude, he has succeeded in making us fear his premature death more than the continuance of his power.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

HOLYROOD, SEPT. 17.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Hon. [illegible] morning, and, before returning, walked up Arthur's Seat.

The Prince Consort went at three o'clock to the National Gallery, and afterwards to the Botanical Gardens, attended by Sir C. Wood and General the Hon. C. Grey.

Her Majesty drove out at four o'clock, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill, to the Cemetery in the Leith-road, and returned by Prince's-street.

The Royal party left the palace this evening at a quarter before seven o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoons, for the railway station.

At seven o'clock the train left the station for Gosport.

OSBORNE, SEPT. 18.

The Royal party arrived at Osborne this morning, at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock, from Edinburgh.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will visit the National Model Schools, Marlborough-street, on this day, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY G. W. SMITH, G.C.B.—We are happy to say the announcement in our contemporary, the *Globe* of Saturday, that Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith expired on Thursday last is without foundation.

Lord Hamilton and Lord Otho Fitzgerald have arrived at Portrush.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have arrived at Paris.

P. Hobart, Esq., has left the Salt-hill Hotel, Monkstown, for Loughrea, County Galway.

Mrs. Patterson has arrived at Moosaplin, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Browne, C.B., from Westport, county Mayo.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Dr. Joseph Barry, of Middleton, which occurred in a railway carriage between Youghal and that town, on Tuesday evening.

Doctor Rawdon Macnamara, F.R.C.S.I., has returned from Scotland to his residence, 95, Stephen's-green South.

The Hon. Judge O'Brien, and the Solicitor-General Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., have arrived at Moore's Hotel, Kilkee.

Robert R. Warren, Esq., Q.C., has returned to Monkstown from Buxton.

Dr. Hughes has removed from Talbot-street, to 18, Merrion-square East.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Lady Rosa Greville, Miss and Mr F Greville, and suite; Capt. and Mrs Deane Browne, Mr and Mrs James C Browne, and party of 7, from New York; Dr and Mrs Cotting, from Boston, U S; Mrs and Miss Tipping; Mr and Mrs P Power and family; Mr and Mrs O'Shaughnessey; Mr and Mrs Smith; Mrs and Miss Butler; Mrs and the Misses Parker; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Howard; Mr and Mrs E P Nagle; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Fitzgerald; M Le Messurier and son; Capt Faulkner; Capt Dillon; Capt Festing; Messrs Jackson, Putland (2), Thornton, Taylor, Kelly, Dunne, Black, and Murray. Departures:—Mr and Mrs Clayton Browne, Miss and Mr R C Browne, for Browne's Hill.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

"Rigoletto" was repeated last evening before a rather limited house. The cast was identical with that in which it was produced last week. Fault has been found with the plot of this opera, as being little calculated to convey a wholesome precept, yet it is a singular fact, that one of its chief features of attraction is the strange, wild story to which its exquisite music is wedded. It does not always follow that because the instigator of mischief retires in the last act, uninjured and triumphant, while the victims of his cruelty encounter the fury of Jove, therefore the moral of the play is lost. There are persons who can look at the picture from two points of view, and it requires that we ourselves should inherit some share of this guilt, in order to appreciate it in others. Again, on the other hand, nothing tends more to elevate virtue above crime than the working out of such results as those which draw "Rigoletto" to a close, and for this reason, that few whose minds are properly directed could do other than sympathise with those whose fate has been unworthy their desert, and sympathy with what is good, is the first step towards the accomplishment of good by ourselves. In this way "Rigoletto's" faults may be redeemed by any who are disposed to view the matter impartially. But it has been said that throughout its entirety it is immoral, and not so in any individual particular alone; still, when we consider, that each act is (like all others, properly digested) but a step towards the grand climax at the end, and if it be conceded that this end fulfils the rules of morality, there remains little ground for saying that the opera can "taint the age it lives into delight," so far as regards its construction, dramatically. Of the music nothing could be said, which would not be a repetition of praises a hundred times bestowed. That it is a first-class work in this respect, and well worthy of the genius which conceived it, has been acknowledged by Verdi's most scholastic critics. Although not so universally known as "Il Trovatore," there can be little doubt that time will yet render it equally popular. It only needs the artist for its interpretation, and so long as a Gassier, a Mario, and a Graziani are to be found, its beauties and graces can never be unknown. The character of "Rigoletto," the melancholy jester, sustained by Signor Graziani, was full of expression. There was nothing to be desired either in the acting or the singing. Signor Mario, as the "Duke," has seldom been more happy, or in better voice. The taste which he invariably displays in his costume is perhaps more observable in this than in any other of his characters. In his acting, also, there is a greater warmth and reality exhibited than even in those parts with which his name is more closely identified. He sang last night with a clearness, a power, and pathos which, upon some occasions, forcibly reminded the audience of "old times." Madame Gassier, as "Gilda," the daughter of "Rigoletto," was rapturously applauded in some "soli," which she rendered with thrilling effect. The part of "Madelena" was represented by Madame Garcia, and, although short, allowed full scope to the powers of her fine "contralto." In every respect the opera was well produced and adequately sustained by the several members of the company. "Marta" will be performed to-night.

## The Church.

RESIGNATIONS.—Rev. N. Melville St. George, Curacy of Clonfert; Rev. T. J. Meara, treasurer of Cork Cathedral, Rectory of Ballinadee; Rev. Francis Baker, Vicarage of Balrothery; Rev. F. Barnes, Sligo School; Rev. William Cooke, Curacy of Wexford; Rev. W. B. Bryan, Rectory of Kilkenny West; Rev. J. L. Irvine, Curacy of Slane.

VACANCIES.—Treasurership, Cathedral of Cork, in gift of the Bishop; Precentorship of Cloyne Cathedral, in gift of the Bishop; Curacy of Glendermott, value £100, in gift of the Incumbent; Curacy of Taghanvale, value £80, in gift of the Incumbent; perpetual Curacy of Knockbrane, in gift of the trustees; Second Curacy of Wexford, in gift of the Rector; Rectory of Dromconnell, value £250, in gift of the Bishop; Curacy of Kilbrew, value £80 Irish, house and garden, in gift of the Rector.—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

## The Army.

The detachment of the 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles, now at Enniskillen, will shortly move from that station to Dublin. A company of the 86th Regiment will replace the above detachment at Enniskillen on the arrival of the latter corps in Newry.

The 61st Regiment disembarked yesterday morning from the chartered transport Donald M'Kay, at the Portsmouth dockyard, and proceeded to Plymouth by railway. The men had their Indian tunics on, and looked fit for any immediate service.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The Indian troop ship Ascendant, 640 tons, Captain Spencer, dropped anchor off Gravesend on Monday, having on board a number of invalid and other troops belonging to the 12th Lancers, 1st battalion 1st (the Royal) Regiment, 43d Light Infantry, 44th, 2d battalion 60th Rifles, 60th Light Infantry, 69th, and 74th Highlanders, and 150 of her Majesty's Indian forces who have claimed their discharge. With the troops are 25 women and 40 children. Captain Barber, of the Indian service, was in charge of the detachments, with Lieutenant Henry C. Talbot of the 43d. Assistant Surgeon C. D. Madden, M.D., 43rd, had medical charge of the troops during the passage, which occupied 137 days. The ship sailed from Madras on the 6th of May.

## The Navy.

The Tartar, 20 guns, screw corvette, of 250 horse-power, and 1,296 tons, Capt. John Montagu Hayes, having completed her complement of 250 officers and men, is shortly expected to sail for China. The following officers have been appointed to this vessel:—Lieutenants W A de V Brownlow, C B Powell, and B S Hamilton; Master J E Chapple, Surgeon G Mason, M D, Assistant-Surgeon, W E Dillon, Paymaster, T W Haverfield, Clerk, F Sueter, Masters' Assistant, T J Burghes, Chief Engineer J T O'Bree; Assistant-Engineers M Silt, G Paul, and T Russell.

# LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four, a.m.

### ITALY.

TURIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—OFFICIAL DESPATCH.—JASI, SEPT. 18.—General Lamoriciere, with 11,000 men, attacked, to-day, the position lately taken by General Cialdini, near Castelfedardo. The fight which was short, but desperate, gives the following result:—The junction of General Lamoriciere's corps with the commander of his troops is prevented. 600 prisoners have been made; six pieces of artillery, and a flag were taken. The enemy's wounded, among whom is General Pimodean fell into the hands of General Cialdini. The losses of the enemy are considerable. A column of 4,000 men, who made a sortie from Ancona, and took part in the fight, was compelled to retire. It is being pursued by the Royal troops. Our fleet has opened fire against Ancona.

### OPENING OF THE ATTACK ON ANCONA.

TRIESTE, WEDNESDAY.—The French steamer Seine et Rhone, which left Ancona yesterday, and arrived here to-day, brings news that the attack on Ancona had commenced on the land side. 10 Sardinian and Neapolitan vessels had arrived off the town, and an attack from the sea was expected.

### DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF PERUGIA.

Details have reached Paris from Perugia. There were 3,000 Papal troops in garrison when Fanti's column scaled the town, but when they opened fire the Pontifical Carbiniers (native troops) made a sortie from the wrong side, and escaped into the country, leaving all defensive work to the foreign auxiliaries, who were driven by the townsfolk into the citadel, and after street fighting and barricades, had to surrender towards evening.

### GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION CONFIRMED.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—*La Patrie* says we are authorised to state the proclamation of Garibaldi, announcing that he will proclaim Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, from the top of the Quirinal, has really been issued.

### LAMORICIERE'S STRATEGETICAL POSITION.

The same paper says General Lamoriciere occupies a strategetical position between Ancona and Macerata very formidable for the battle which is expected shortly.

### GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

PLYMOUTH, WEDNESDAY.—The steamer Melazzo, with the Garibaldi Volunteers on board, put in here last evening to coal and water, and left this morning, it is understood, for the Island of Capri. On her arrival there she will await the other vessels of the expedition. When the whole of the force have joined they intend putting on their uniform, with which they are supplied, and proceeding to Naples.

### AUSTRIAN POLICY IN ITALY.

The Austrian protest against the invasion of the Roman States has been received in Paris, and the correspondent of the *Daily News* says it confirms the general anticipation that Austria will not interfere at present, unless Venice should be attacked. The protest, however, reserves, in the fullest manner, the right to send an army into Italy, and states that if Austria now abstains, it is in order not to be disagreeable to certain Powers; but that she holds herself free to choose her own hour for attacking the revolution.

### RUMOURED FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

A rumour was current in Paris yesterday that M. Thouvenel may shortly be replaced by Count de Persigny, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Prince Regent will arrive at Warsaw on the evening of the 13th October. The Emperor Alexander, the Prince Regent, and the Emperor of Austria, will meet on the 14th October. As regards the Ministers who are to accompany the Sovereign, nothing has as yet transpired.

### DEATH OF PRINCE MILOSCH.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—The Vienna journals announce the death of Prince Milosch.

### TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12TH (*via* Marseilles).—According to advices from Beyrout, Fuad Pacha, after having consulted with General Beaufort De Haupoul, had called together the chiefs of the Mutuals and prohibited them giving any refuge to the Druses. It was said that military operations would commence after the hot weather.

It was asserted that Fuad Pacha had prevented the outbreak of insurrection at Naples.

Prince Couza is expected at Constantinople.

The Prussian Commissioner has left for Beyrout.

### AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamship City of Baltimore arrived here at noon to-day, with New York dates to the 8th. She brings 230 passengers, and 387,377 dollars in specie. The Washington had arrived out.

Professor Lowe commenced the inflation of his balloon at the Philadelphia Gas Works on the 7th, and should have started on the afternoon of that day on his proposed trip to Europe. Mr. Lowe, however, did not ascend as promised. Reporters and citizens are generally indignant at the repeated delays.

BERMUDA, AUG. 28.—On Saturday, the 25th, a terrific thunderstorm broke over the island, in the course of which the Scotch Church at Hamilton was struck by lightning, and almost totally destroyed. For a moment or two the whole island appeared to be enveloped in a sheet of fire.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 7TH, EVENING.—There is no change in the money market. Foreign exchange continues very dull—indeed, many of the leading foreign bankers are selling little or nothing. They ask 109¼ to 10 for 60 days' bills; very good bills are, however, to be had at lower rates than these. There was a large business done in stocks at advancing rates. The sales altogether amount to 40,000 shares. The additional rise is ½ to 1¼ per cent. on the speculative list. Flour was in livelier demand, at an advance of 5 to 7 cents per barrel on prices of the low and medium grades. An active business was transacted in wheat, at buoyant rates. Corn was depressed, and it closed with a downward tendency. Provisions and groceries were moderately dealt in. Cotton, metals, oils, hemp and foreign fruit quiet. Seed leaf tobacco was unusually brisk. Common resin, spirits of turpentine, dry cod fish, mackerel, hay, hops, hides, and leather were inquired for. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 7.—Cotton sales to-day, 15,000 bales at 10⅛ to 10¼; sales of week, 12,500 bales, and receipts 2,500; cotton freight to Liverpool, eleven-sixteenths.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 7.—Flour active and firm; wheat active and steady; corn firm.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 7.—Flour quiet at 6 dols. for superfine; wheat active; corn quiet.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 7.—Flour scarce and firm; sales 1,100 barrels; wheat opened firmer, with a good demand, but closed dull and heavy.

OSWEGO, SEPT. 7.—Flour dull at yesterday's prices; wheat advanced 2c. and in active demand.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Vanderbilt, from New York, on the 8th, has arrived. She brings 60 passengers for Southampton, and 123 for Havre, and 547,104 dollars in specie for England, and 337,112 dollars for France. The City of Washington had arrived out. Advices from San Francisco report a steady business doing, and previous quotations were well supported. Intelligence from Mexico says a pronunciamento for the elevation of General Comonfort to the Presidency will soon be proclaimed. Havana exchange on London, 113½ ¾.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8.—Money market unchanged. Exchange very dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIGHT FOR £200 A SIDE.—The contest for £200 aside, between Brettle and Mace, was appointed to come off yesterday morning. A special train was chartered on the Great Western Railway, but in the hurry and confusion caused by a great assemblage of roughs intent upon travelling free, the commissary, with the ropes and stakes was left behind. He followed, however, by the regular six o'clock train, and reached Goring about half-past seven. There, however, the police interfered, and a move was made to Wallingford, road near which the ring was formed, and the men duly entered. Six rounds were fought, occupying 12 minutes, in which Mace had all the best of the contest when the police interfered, and the referee ordered the men to meet again this day (Thursday.)

Thomas White, who was defeated at the rowing match yesterday by Chambers, took his defeat so much to heart, that he committed self-destruction yesterday at nine o'clock, in a public-house at Barnes, in which he had been drinking up to eight o'clock.

Yesterday morning application was made at judges' chambers, on behalf of Mrs Price, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to her husband, the Rev. Lewis Price, to produce her before Mr. Baron Wilde, at his chambers, and to show by what authority he had forcibly removed her, and refused her permission to return to the Agapemone and join Brother Prince and the other inmates. The judge made an order for the issue of the writ.

RICHMOND RACES.

Wright's Plate—East Stanway, 1; Virginius, 2.
Burton Handicap—Moorhen, 1; Gaeta, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.

Ladies' Plate—Vixen, 1; Brandyball, 2; Ipswich, 3.
County Cup—Beethoven beat Mixture.
Handicap Plate—Thornhill beat Fawn.

UNION HALL.—There was a meeting held yesterday, at 16, Upper Sackville-street, at which it was agreed to build a hall on the south side of the city, similar to the Metropolitan Hall, and for like purposes. A sufficient capital will be raised in small shares of £5 each, and the work be commenced and finished as soon as possible, with a view to promote Christian love and union, which so happily prevails in the city.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 17th of September, 1860:—Number of depositors, 309; amount lodged, £13 16s 2d; new accounts opened, 40; number of withdrawals, 40; amount withdrawn, £10 16s 9d; total number of depositors, 1,787; total amount lodged, £546 3s 3d.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Patrick Joseph Caffrey, aged 28 years, who came by his death from wounds inflicted on him on the night of Monday, the 17th inst. Edward Clifford, of 112, Bride-street, deposed that he knew the deceased, and also the prisoner Shields, for some months. On Monday night witness was in company of deceased, Shields, and two other men, in a public-house in Werburgh-street. Witness and Shields went to the rear of the house together, and Shields said that Caffrey was a mean fellow. When they returned to the shop, witness told deceased what Shields had said of him. This remark led to angry words between the parties. Shields wanted witness to go into Derby's-square to fight him, but he would not do so, though he said he would fight him in the street. In about fifteen minutes afterwards deceased, Caffrey, was seen rushing from the square into the street, and heard to say distinctly, "I am stabbed by Shields." Witness saw blood on Caffrey's face. Both of the parties had taken some drink, but were not drunk at the time. Philip Bevan, surgeon, of Mercer-street Hospital, deposed that he saw the deceased at about a quarter-past twelve on Monday night, and found him in a collapsed state from a wound in the left side of the abdomen, through which a portion of the intestines protruded. He had also a wound on the left side of the face, which bled profusely. The wounds appeared to have been produced by a sharp and pointed instrument, and the knife produced in court was calculated to produce them. Witness believed that deceased died from the effects of these wounds. Verdict—"That the deceased died from the effects of wounds inflicted on him by James Shields." Dr. White committed the prisoner for trial at the next commission.

PRESENTATION.—On the promotion of Joseph Henry Rogers, Esq., R.M., from Rosbercon to Tullamore, the magistrates and gentry have presented him with a very handsome silver salver, in testimony of the esteem in which he was held during his residence at Rosbercon. The salver was manufactured by C. Marsh and Co., Sackville street.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On Saturday morning last, a woman calling herself Sarah Hynds, and stating that she came from Bryansford, entered the shop of Mr. John Todd, Downpatrick, and stole a piece of blue flannel cloth containing about twenty yards; information of the robbery was sent to the police barrack, when Constable Gethings at once proceeded in search of the thief, and within an hour succeeded in arresting her. On her person he found the entire piece of cloth, which she had cut up and cleverly concealed on her person. She was brought before a magistrate, and committed for trial at the approaching quarter sessions.—*Correspondent of Belfast News-Letter.*

A CORMORANT.—The market-place, and several other portions of the town commanding a view of the lofty tower of old St. Botolph, Boston, were studded for [illegible] on Sunday last with people anxiously gazing at a large and strange-looking bird seated high upon the steeple. Though seen for the first time by the mass of the people on the day just named, we are informed that it settled upon the tower on Saturday afternoon, and remained an hour or two, and then flew away, returning again some time during the night. It left its position again for about two hours on Sunday afternoon (in quest of food, no doubt), and returned in the evening. On Monday morning Mr. Hackford rose between five and six o'clock, and, finding it still seated upon a corbel of the tower, he loaded a gun and shot it. It was found to be a cormorant; it measured four feet six inches from tip to tip of the wings. Several of this kind of birds have been seen about the Scalp, and lower down the river, this season; and according to "Thompson's History of Boston," they were formerly very plentiful about the Herring-hill on Freiston. Some thirty or forty years ago there were two took up their residence for a whole winter in the tower.—*Lincoln Herald.*

BANK OF ENGLAND, TUESDAY.—This morning a general meeting of proprietors was held in the bank parlour, Threadneedle-street—Mr. Bonamy Dobree, the governor, presiding—for the purpose of proceeding to a ballot on the following resolution, proposed at the court held last Thursday, for a dividend, viz.:—"That a half-year's dividend of interest and profits be made on the 10th of October next of £5 per cent., without deduction on account of income tax." This meeting was rendered necessary in consequence of the dividend proposed exceeding that of the previous half-year, which was at the rate of 4½ per cent. In all such cases the increased dividend must be confirmed by ballot. The governor and directors entered the room at eleven o'clock, and one or two balloting papers in favour of the dividend were deposited. With this proceeding the business of the day virtually closed, as none of the proprietors intend to vote against the proposal of the directors.—*Globe.*

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—The reports received yesterday (Monday) from the various hop-growing districts in Kent do but confirm the accounts previously published. Where there are any hops they have grown slightly during the past week, notwithstanding the wet weather and the frosty nights experienced, though, of course, these circumstances have materially retarded their progress. From Goudhurst we learn that the hops most forward are the Jones's, the Grapes, and the Colegates, though these will still be very small, as they are past all further improvement, and they will necessarily weigh light, as they are deficient of seed. Some few growers have already begun to pick, and this will be general by Monday week. About Ightham, Chart, and Seg, the picking generally will, we are informed, be delayed for a fortnight. Our Canterbury correspondent says:—"We have still a most miserable prospect in our hop grounds, most of which have decidedly gone back since last week. The vermin sticks to them to the last." In Surrey and Sussex the weather for the past few days seems to have had little other effect on the hops than to check the growth of those that seemed slowly advancing. The crop, consequently, will be, it is said, the smallest produced for many years past.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

DRINKING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—Mr. George Stephenson, of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, has addressed a letter to Mr. E. Pease, of Darlington, on this subject, from which we subjoin an extract:—"In the days of stage-coach travelling it was the universal custom to book passengers at inns, and when the first railway was opened the stations were not considered complete without a portion of each being set apart for the sale of drink. Consequently, full provision for supplying this kind of 'refreshment' was made at every station on the line. This arrangement, which was at first considered an absolute necessity, continued in force for several years, and thus gave us ample opportunity of witnessing the effects of that side of the question. These effects may be summed up in a few words. The temptation to drink being placed so prominently before the company's servants, led to habits of drinking amongst them, and consequently neglect of duty. Porters were 'treated' by passengers, and sometimes got to think more of the drink than their work. Cases of drunkenness occurred amongst passengers, which would not if drink had not been so easily obtainable. Delay of trains not unfrequently happened in order to give opportunities for obtaining this 'refreshment.' We had greater liability to accidents, which were of too frequent occurrence, together with all the annoyance and inconvenience of having men to do the work who were not always to be depended upon. All these results being fully demonstrated by experience, led to the ultimate abolition of drink from the railway stations. Although in a pecuniary point of view it appeared a sacrifice, the duty to abolish the traffic became so apparent that the directors could no longer hesitate to make the change. It is now some years ago since this was done, and I am happy to say that we have never yet had cause to regret it. There is not now a station on this, the oldest line in the kingdom, where intoxicating drinks are sold, and I hope that this state of things will ever continue. I am not aware that any other railway company has adopted this plan, but am satisfied that if all railway companies were to do away with the sale of drink at their stations, it would be best consulting the interests of their shareholders and the welfare of the travelling public."

THE FRENCH TREATY AND THE NEWCASTLE PRIVILEGES.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* of Monday says:—"The claim put forward by M. de Pianelli, the recently appointed French consul at Newcastle, for the exemption of French vessels from all dues not levied on the ships of Newcastle freemen, has been the subject of considerable discussion in commercial circles this week. A[illegible] first the claim made by M. de Pianelli seemed not t

attract much attention, but the discussion of it in the local and metropolitan press has now put the question fully and fairly before the public. Mr. W. H. Brockett, the astute secretary of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, has started what appears to us the most feasible objection to the most important portion of the claims of the French consul. Mr. Brockett very properly says that there are really no exceptions whatever to the payment of towns' dues on coals. All ships, under whatever flag they sail, or whether they belong to freemen or non-freemen, pay these dues. The town authorities, however, return to the freemen the amount of dues collected from them in consideration of certain services that these said freemen's ancestors rendered to the town in troublous times of civil and border warfare. This arrangement between the corporation of Newcastle and a certain section of its citizens, it is argued, cannot possibly be interfered with by a commercial treaty between this country and France. This objection, however, to the town dues on coals will not, we think hold good on some of our other local dues from which our freemen are also, we believe, exempt. With our present information, we are induced to think that while the claim of the French shipowners will fail as regards the coal dues, it will be held to be good, under the provisions of the commercial treaty, to some of the 'other dues' to which M. de Pianelli's letter refers. The Tyne Commissioners have appointed a sub-committee to confer with the Town Council committee, and we shall shortly have their joint report on the subject."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On Saturday afternoon some Sabbath-school children and their teachers, numbering in all 60, had a trip from Glasgow to Campsie Glen. After proceeding up the west side as far as the uppermost linn, they returned to the wooden and somewhat dilapidated bridge that stands near what is called "Jacob's Ladder." Over this they crossed to the opposite bank, on which, at the end of the bridge, one of the teachers was stationed to warn the children to proceed cautiously for fear of accident. They had nearly all got over, when a little girl, heedless of the warnings constantly tendered to her, incautiously stepped on the most dangerous part—a part where an entire plank has been broken or worn away, leaving a space of about 10 or 11 inches. Through this aperture the girl instantly dropped, falling heavily on the jagged rocks beneath, a distance of not less than eight or nine feet. From these again she rolled over another rock double the height of the former, right into the bed of the then confined and rapid-running stream. By the force of the current she was then thrown on to a slippery shelving rock just above a little fall of four or five feet. The parties who had rushed to the bridge and opposite banks cried to her to cling on there, but from bewilderment or fear she did not seem to hear them, but flung herself again into the stream, and was carried over the linn into the pool beneath. Here a gentleman (who with two ladies was standing at the foot of Jacob's Ladder), though in no wise connected with the trip party, rushed into the water and seized the terrified and, as was supposed, mangled girl. Delivering her up to one of the teachers, who by this time had reached the spot, on examination it was found that no bones were broken, and, what was more remarkable, not a cut or bruise was visible. She was conveyed as quickly as possible to a house at the bottom of the glen, where she was undressed and put to bed. She remained in bed until the return of her schoolmates, when she again got dressed, and took the road with the rest as if nothing had happened, keeping pace with the rest of them until safely within the railway carriage at Lennoxtown.

THE CAPTURE OF PESARO.—A correspondent from Rimini gives the following particulars of the affair at Pesaro :—"I have just returned from Pesaro, where I have witnessed the sad spectacle of a mad and desperate resistance. I arrived at three in the afternoon, when our men were discharging the first cannon shots against the city gates, which were closed. They were, however, soon opened, the walls being without defenders, and all the Pontifical troops, with Mgr. Bella, were cooped in a fort looking on the sea. Our men soon got possession of the city, into which I also entered. The Artillery invested the fort, and a fire was kept up on both sides until nine in the evening, without much loss to ourselves, as we had but 30 men wounded, almost all riflemen of the 7th, commanded by Major Negri. On the following morning at five the attack was renewed with greater vigour. Two hours afterwards Mgr. Bella hoisted the white flag, demanding military honours for his troops. The condition was rejected by Cialdini, and the firing recommenced. The white flag was again hoisted, and Mgr. Bella repaired in person to the general, who refused to treat with him, desiring to see the commander of the citadel, Marquis Zappo. With the latter the terms of the capitulation were arranged, and the garrison, consisting of 1,500 men, surrendered at discretion."

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT LEITH.—The screw steamer Prince Jerome, which left Calais about a week ago, with Prince Napoleon on board, for a voyage along the coasts of England and Scotland, arrived in the New Dock, Leith, yesterday afternoon. The Prince was *incognito*.

FINANCES OF HOLLAND.—The recent volume of "Reports of Secretaries of Embassy" contains an account from Mr. Ward of the finances of Holland. The total revenue for 1859 was £6,211,715, including £1,146,711 derived from the East Indian colonies. There was also a balance of £2,468,125 accruing from former years, making the whole sum accounted for as income £8,679,840. The expenditure was £8,422,400, including the extraordinary credits granted for the army and navy in consequence of the augmentation required by the state of Europe during the past year, and an appropriation of £1,338,532 to the redemption of the national debt. On the whole, the finances and trade of the country for the year presented a satisfactory average, although great loss and anxiety were occasioned by the heavy depreciation of Austrian securities, more than £40,000,000 of which are believed to be held by Dutch capitalists.

STATE OF TEXAS.—The story of poisoning and arson by slaves and Abolitionists in Texas continues. Its details are doubtless exaggerated for political effect. The notion of Abolitionists trusting themselves in such a dangerous neighbourhood as Texas is out of the question. The trouble, probably, arises from local disquiet on the part of negroes and white men, who are content on the part of negroes and white men, who are avenging their grievances in this extraordinary manner. At any rate, a reign of terror has been inaugurated somewhat like that which prevailed in Virginia during the John Brown panic. Travellers are regularly arrested and examined on suspicion of being emissaries of the Abolitionists, and a Mr. Savers, a New Orleans merchant of 20 years' standing, during a recent trip in Texas, escaped hanging only by the intervention of his Masonic brethren.—*Letter from New York.*

UNITED STATES' POLITICS.—The Boston correspondent of the *Post* intimates that there is much more interest evinced in the present than in any previous contest. The popular vote is expected to be very large. We have also some interesting accounts of the progress of the preliminary canvass. As to the popular vote we read;—"In Missouri the total vote for Governor is but little short of 160,000, or almost 52,000 larger than the vote cast at the last presidential election. It might be possible to attribute this great vote to the existence of local excitement, aided by the fact that Missouri is a rapidly-growing state, were it not that an equally remarkable increase was made in North Carolina, notoriously one of the slowest and steadiest members of the Union. The vote of North Carolina, in 1856, was but little over 85,000, now it is above 112,000; and nothing is better established here than that a presidential election always brings about 25 per cent. more voters than a state election causes to act. I have seen no reliable figures from Arkansas and Kentucky, but those published indicate large votes. These facts show the intense interest that is taken in politics, notwithstanding all that has been written about the dulness of the contest; and they warrant the belief that the vote in Nov. will exceed 5,000,000. The vote of 1856 exceeded 4,000,000, and that of 1852 was upwards of 3,000,000. I have conversed with persons from the north-western states, who say that the political excitement there is very great; that the vote will be something monstrous, and that Mr. Lincoln will carry every state, as Mr. J. C. Fremont carried all but three of their number, one of which has been created since 1856."

HOW THE AUSTRIANS "PROTECTED" THE POPE.—The Austrian commandant [at Bologna] assumed the title of Civil and Military Governor; and, when an ecclesiastical correspondent ventured to ignore this title, he received a sharp rebuke, and was obliged to acknowledge that an Austrian layman could make himself civil governor of a part of the Pope's territory without troubling himself to get permission from any one. An officer in the Pontifical army was arrested and imprisoned by the Austrians, but no explanations were ever vouchsafed to the clerical authorities, who contented themselves with writing letters to each other, wondering what could be the matter. The Austrians laughed openly at the holy men they so kindly protected. The farmers of Imola, for example, having had their arms taken away, were robbed with impunity by brigands. The cardinal having the ecclesiastical charge of the district complained, on which the Austrian general replied that the responsibility rested with the clergy, who, by their utter neglect of the moral and religious welfare of the people, had encouraged vice and crime to flourish. The exemption of such great people as Austrian soldiers from all petty religious restrictions was also asserted with the utmost calmness. In Lent, all theatres are closed throughout the Pontifical States as a matter of course. This was all very well for the poor devils of Romans, but Austrians require amusement, and the general ordered the theatre of Bologna to be kept open, and he was obeyed, in spite of the feeble opposition of the Papal Government. He even went a step further. He made the ecclesiastical authorities pay for medical attendance on the prostitutes visited by the soldiery. The ecclesiastics, it must be acknowledged, kicked hard at this; but he insisted and they gave in. Before all things it was necessary that the temporal power of the Vicar of Christ should be maintained, and for ten years it was maintained in this way and at this price.—*Italy in Transition: by W. Arthur.*

THE OWNER OF MONTE CHRISTO.—The Supreme Court of Porto Ferrajo passed sentence on the 5th inst. in the case of Mr. George Watson Taylor, proprietor of the Island of Monte Christo, who was accused of having encouraged reactionary demonstrations among his dependants, and uttered the cry of "Viva Leopoldo II." with expressions of contempt towards the reigning Sovereign. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor having placed themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the court by crossing the French frontier, allowed judgment to go by default. Mr. Taylor was found guilty, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; but the crime of Mrs. Taylor, a French lady, was considered more heinous, inasmuch as she was stated to have said, looking at the portrait of Victor Emmanuel, that he was more like a *marchand de bœuf* than a king. For this *jeu d'esprit*, as she perhaps considered it, the court sentenced Mrs. Taylor to 22 months' imprisonment. The four labourers employed by Mr. Taylor, and accused of participating in his political indiscretions, were acquitted.

## Correspondence.

### THE MOY FISHERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having seen two articles in the IRISH TIMES about the Ballina fishery, would you kindly grant me space for the following? My apology for troubling you with so long a letter must be that you say you feel "a warm interest in anything tending to increase the prosperity of the West, or to develope its resources." A meeting of conservators was lately held in Ballina. At this meeting the decrease in salmon is admitted, but, strangely enough, the agent for the fishery lessees seeks for a still further reduction in the size of mesh, already too small; thus, with the decrease of salmon admitted, seeking still further power of destroying them. Now, sir, as to the manner in which the Moy is fished. There are boxes at Ballina, and others a few miles up the river; at Ballina there is no "Queen's Gap," in the other boxes I bear there is. A net, to reduce the mesh of which an unanimous resolution was passed, is worked below Ballina; this net, when not being actually draughted, is fastened from one shore to a boat anchored within a few feet of the opposite bank, and there held fast, sometimes for a very long period. When the boatmen think that salmon in sufficient numbers have been stopped, the net is swept round, and all caught. Now, some small salmon, by perseveringly making nutmegs of their noses, have *grated* through, and these fish again have some small chance of also squeezing through the bars of the boxes, leaving the greater part of their scales by way of a deposit. Now, the only effect (do not say *object*, please) of reducing the size of mesh would be that all these would be destroyed, to the almost utter ruin of the rod fishing, that ought to fall to the share of upper proprietors, as, with the exception of these small fish, but few salmon are allowed to pass the Ballina boxes. Hence, nearly all the breeding fish are weak, immature salmon, of two and three pounds weight, to the manifest injury of the real interests of fishery lessees, as well as of others. During the night, the river near Ballina is netted by the lessees, with cots, in all directions; so that, what with nets, and other devices still lower down, salmon have but a small chance, and this chance it is sought to diminish. The reason given for asking for a smaller mesh is, that sea trout would be thereby destroyed. When salmon were plentiful in the Moy, sea trout were in it in far greater numbers than they are at present, what the fishery lessees may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Now about the conservators who pass this unanimous resolution. Unanimity is easily obtained where but one interest is represented. The appointment of these gentlemen is (*vide* the terms on which permission to fish is given) entirely in the hands of the agent for the fishery lessees, who carefully excludes all upper proprietors, all practical fishermen—all, in fact, who, by their property, influence, or habits, ought to be conservators, and as carefully appoints any person who will either never attend a meeting, or, if attending, will vote as he dictates. The close season, for nets and rods, commences, if I am not mistaken, on the same day, August 20th. This again is most unjust to upper proprietors, whose only chance almost, in ordinary seasons, is when the boxes are open and the nets removed. This bye-law was, no doubt, passed by another unanimous resolution. To sum up, the whole of the Moy, including the interests of the upper proprietors, is monopolised by the fishery lessees, who care nothing for the real interests of the river, and with them of Ballina itself to a great degree, so long as they, for the time being, secure the present profits; and, from the manner in which these profits are obtained, the time is fast approaching when fishing in the Moy will be a thing of the past. If, as they profess, the fishery lessees wish to improve their own property, let them increase the size of mesh—let them remove the fixed net—strictly observe the weekly close time—discontinue fishing the second tide on Saturdays, and let them be very careful that the men employed on the boxes do not (through negligence) leave their shirts, or anything else calculated to alarm salmon, to wash in the stream anywhere near the boxes during Sundays. These suggestions, if acted up to, would do some good both for fishery lessees and upper proprietors, pending the introduction of some legislative act, whereby a "Queen's Gap" may be enforced on this and other good salmon rivers; without which, and with the practices above mentioned still continuing, the Moy will speedily become an exhausted stream, like her sister river in the adjoining districts. And, in conclusion, thanking you sir, I trust that, should the Commissioners be again applied to for leave to reduce the size of mesh, they will return their former answer—namely, yours truly, "INEXPEDIENT."

### MOB LICENCE IN THEATRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, September 19, 1860.

SIR,—The conduct of the well-dressed disorderlies (I can find no more fitting name for them) who, night after night, frequent the upper gallery of our National Theatre is certainly a deep disgrace, not only to this metropolis, but to the country at large. What must strangers visiting our city think of Irishmen, when they see the entire proceedings of an opera thus interrupted for a considerable part of the evening, and hear the vile epithets which are so unceasingly used by these noisy scoundrels? Surely they will leave our country with the idea that the lower classes in Ireland are about the worst-mannered and least-civilised plebeians in Europe. It is, however, sir, a popular mistake to lay this conduct at the door of the artisans and labouring classes. The great bulk of the unruly occupants of the upper gallery, during operatic engagements, are of a different grade. They are unmistakeably members of the middle class; and, in too many instances, are young men who, from their education, and the offices they fill, should adopt a line of behaviour more suitable for those who *assume* the denomination of "gentlemen." It would be a hardship if Mr. Harris carried out his threat of increasing the price of admittance into the "top gallery." Such a proceeding would fail to rid his theatre of these disreputable fellows, and would be quite satisfied to pay, they could well afford, and would be quite satisfied to pay, double or treble the present charge for an opportunity of giving utterance to their filthy and malicious language. When the upper gallery was filled by what are called (I think erroneously) the "lower" orders, we had frequent displays of that genuine wit and spirit for harmless amusement, for which the working or "lower" classes of our countrymen have been, and are, so distinguished; but this, sir, has given way to the disgusting exhibitions of a depraved and un-Irish taste for annoying the audience, and giving offence to those for whom these would-be "gods" entertain a personal dislike. Permit me to suggest to Mr. Harris the adoption of a plan which has been used with perfect success by a lessee in another part of the Kingdom. Let him procure about a dozen able fellows, such as those who work about our quays and shipping, and distribute these men throughout the gallery, with instructions to at once take notice of any of these unseemly interruptions, and caution the guilty parties to at once desist. If this notice be without effect, let the attention of the police be forthwith called to the matter, and the offender instantly ejected from the theatre, and prosecuted the following day. It is hardly possible for one or two police-constables to keep in order the hundreds of persons who are jammed together in the gallery, where, owing to the want of sufficient light, there is a very great difficulty in identifying the real offenders; but, with the aid of such a force as I have referred to, the police would have but little trouble in removing such parties, and bringing them before the magistrates to receive the punishment their disgraceful conduct so loudly calls for. It is, sir, due to the public who support the theatre, as well as to the lessee of the theatre himself, that this nuisance be no longer tolerated.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. R. H.

### THE ILLIBERAL "LIBERALS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Sept. 19, 1860.

SIR,—It is seldom that I find anything to complain of in your valuable paper; but I must emphatically protest against the use you have made of the word "Liberal" in your recent articles on the debates in the Corporation. Why you should thus designate the extreme party in that body, I am at a loss to discover. If great freedom in the indulgence of coarse abuse, readiness in wasting the time which belongs to the citizens, and persistence in tyrannical attempts to force an illegal pledge on the candidates for the mayoralty, be the tests of the liberality of these gentlemen, then, they are, indeed, Liberals; but such qualifications will meet with due appreciation from any of the burgesses who take the trouble to read the tiresome debates, and will make them more earnestly desire to see the corporate body altogether abolished, or become what it should be—a collection of the representatives of the first-class interests of the city—not as it now is, a place where attorneys of small practice, and other fourth-rate personages, can exhibit their wearisome powers of talk, and seek a doubtful notoriety, and attain a little brief authority at the cost of the best interests of the city.

I beg, Mr. Editor, that in future you will call this party by some more appropriate name—"Illiberal Ultramontane," or "Obstructive," if you wish—but do not, by applying it to these persons, sully the name of—

A LIBERAL.

### IRISH TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Stillorgan, Sept. 16th, 1860.

SIR,—At the present time, when so much is being said on the subject of tramways in Ireland, I wish to call the attention of the public to a letter which appeared in your paper of September the 13th, written by Mr. James Dillon.

In the experiments which Mr. Dillon has made, he finds that "a horse can draw nearly eight times as much on a level tramway as he can on a common road; but, in ascending a gradient, he can draw very nearly as much on a common road as on a tramway." Now, although I cannot for a moment presume to doubt the authority of a gentleman who has seen two million tons drawn on tramways, still I am quite at a loss to comprehend how Mr. Dillon accounts for this curious result; for, if we suppose the force necessary to draw a load on the level on a common road equal to 1-30th of the load, then the force required to draw the same load at the same pace up an incline of 1 in 30 will equal 1-15th of the load. The force necessary to draw the same load at the same pace on a level tramway equals about 1-200th of the load; and that necessary to draw it up an incline of 1 in 30 is equal to about 1-26th of the load. From this it would appear that a horse can draw 1.73 times as great a load up an incline of 1 in 30 on a tramway as he can do on the same incline on a common road. Indeed, the only way I can account for the curious result which the learned experimenter deduced, is, that the horse, or horses, on which he experimented, taking advantage of that natural simplicity of character which he possesses, in common with other great philosophers, basely deceived him as to their powers of traction. Also, with respect to carriages breaking loose on a gradient—this is an accident of rare occurrence even on railways, and much less likely to happen on a tramway; for, on a railway, the coupling of the first carriage has alone to bear the strain thrown on it by all the others, which strain will vary as the number of carriages. Now, on a tramway the coupling consists of the traces, which it is very unlikely will all part at the same time; besides, the strain cannot be increased, as on a railway, by the addition of other carriages, so that there is not much to fear in this respect.

The next argument which Mr. Dillon advances against tramways is, that if a horse is exerting his full strength in drawing a load on a level tramway, he cannot exert the additional force necessary to draw it up an incline. I presume that Mr. Dillon would not like to risk his professional reputation on theory alone, so that no doubt he has derived this fact also from direct experiment. But, in some unaccountable way, he has overlooked the fact, that the speed at which the horse travels is a very important item in a question of this kind. Now, it appears to me that if a horse is exerting his full power in drawing a load at a certain pace on a level, it would require no experiment to show that he could not draw that load at the same pace up any incline whatever; but if the horse reduce his speed in proportion to the gradient, then he will be able to ascend the incline. For the sake of example, let us suppose that a horse is exerting his full strength, say 100lbs per ton, in drawing a load at a certain pace on a level tramway. Then, as the power varies as the square of the velocity, it follows that if we diminish the velocity by one-half, the horse will be able to ascend a gradient of 1 in 30 by exerting nearly the same force—viz., 99.6 per ton, as on the level.

In order to compare correctly the relative merits of an ordinary road and a tramway, we must suppose the tramway laid along the road, and not, as Mr. Dillon takes them, on different gradients. For instance (using Mr. Dillon's figures), it requires about 74.6lbs per ton to draw a load on a level road, and to ascend a gradient of 1 in 30, requires 149.3lbs. per ton. Now, on the tramway, it requires on the level only 16lbs. per ton, and on the gradient 90.6lbs. per ton, so that, although the force necessary to ascend the gradient on the tramway varies in a greater proportion than that required on the road, yet we see that it only takes 90.6lbs to effect that which on the road requires 149.3lbs.; so that the advantage of a tramway over a common road, is on the level as 4.6 to 1, and on a gradient of 1 in 30 as 1.6 to 1; and not as we might suppose from Mr. Dillon's letter, nearly the same.—I remain sir, your obedient servant,

J. LYSTER.

## Sporting.

### JENKINSTOWN PARK RACES—WEDNESDAY, 19.

Stewards—Viscount St. Lawrence and George Bryan, Esq.

This meeting commenced yesterday, but, whether owing to the lowering appearance of the morning or some other cause, the attendance was far from good. Racing commenced with the Trial Stakes, for which "the talents" backed Precursor even against the field, and he pulled them through by a head, with the assistance of Fordham. The Lawyer obtained a verdict in his favour for the Hopeful Stakes, having no penalty to carry for his former winnings. The rich prize, the Jenkinstown Park Stakes of 200 sovereigns, was won by Faultless, and a farmers' race finished the day's sport. The following is a return :—

Trial Stakes of 40 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 4 sovs each, p p. One mile. 3 yrs old, 7st 8lb; 4 yrs old, 8st 6lb; 5, 6, and aged, 8st 10lb. The winner to be sold for £300. Horses that in 1860 have won no one stake, value £100, allowed 6lb. Horses entered to be sold for £100, allowed 7lbs; for £50, 14lbs. Red Post.

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| Mr Bryan's Precursor, by Pyrrhus the First, 8st 6lb (G Fordham) ... | 1 |
| Lord Howth's Toggery, 5st 13lb, £50 (English) ... | 2 |

Not placed—Petticoat filly, 6st 13lb (Gannon); Honour Bright, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb, £100 (D Wynne); Zenobia, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb, £50 (Williamson); Vigo, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb, £50 (Lynch); Glory, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb, £50 (D Wynne, jun).

Betting—Even on Precursor; 5 to 2 agst Vigo; 3 to 1 agst Zenobia.

The running was made by Zenobia for the first half mile, when Precursor and Toggery went to the front, the former winning an admirably-contested race by a head, well ridden by Fordham.

The Hopeful Stakes of 10 sovs and 5 forfeit, with 100 sovs added. For 2 year old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. 5 furlongs 132 yards.

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| Mr J Cockin's b c Lawyer, by Libel (Gardiner) ... | 1 |
| Mr Longfield's Foam (Conolly) ... | 2 |
| Captain Simpson's Princess Royal (Dunne) ... | 3 |

Betting—8 to 1 on the Lawyer, who won as he pleased.

Jenkinstown Park Stakes of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; 5 sovs forfeit; second horse to save his stake. Two miles.

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| Mr Bryan's b f Faultless, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb (Daly) ... | 1 |
| Mr Willington's Consolation, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb (Gannon) ... | 2 |

Not Placed—Precursor, 9st 7lb (J Wynne); Gracchus, 8st 2lb (Fordham); Hibernia, 8st 2lb (J Doyle); Lovebird, 7st 7lb (Lynch); Daniel, 7st 7lb (Dunne); Aferin, 7st (Gardiner); Frank, 7st (Miller); Steel Pin, 6st 12lb (English); Plum Pudding, 5st 12lb (Colgan).

Betting—3 to 1 agst Gracchus; 3 to 1 agst Faultless; 6 to 1 agst Steel Pin; 7 to 1 agst Plum Pudding; 8 to 1 agst Consolation; 10 to 1 agst any other.

Aferin cut out the work at a good pace, with Lovebird, Consolation, and Frank next, and the rest well up, barring Plum Pudding. At the distance Faultless drew forward, passed Frank, Daniel, and Consolation, and won cleverly by a length.

Farmers' Plate of 30 sovs, one sov each entrance, to go to the second horse, for horses that never won any flat race value £20, *bona fide* the property, and four months previous to the race in the possession of farmers residents of the county or city of Kilkenny. Weight for age—3 years old, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs old, 10st 11lb; 5 yrs old, 11st 9lb; 6 and aged, 12st. One mile—Heats. Horses that have been trained out of the county Kilkenny for any portion of the six weeks preceding the race to carry 7lbs extra. Half-bred horses allowed 7lbs. Red post. One mile.

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| Mr Doran's Canary, 4 yrs, 7lb extra (Cusack) ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mr Doyle's Claret (Hyland) ... | 2 | 2 |
| Mr Hogan's Tommy Moore (Monaghan) ... | 3 | 3 |

Both heats won easy.

### SCULLING MATCH FOR £400, AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The boat race between Tom White, of Bermondsey, and Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which has excited considerable interest in aquatic circles, came off on Tuesday. The competitors are both well known, and have been engaged in rowing matches with varied results for some time. The following is a narrative of their performances :—

White is 26 years of age, and came out as a waterman's apprentice at the Royal Thames National Regatta in 1856, when he rowed second to Hammerton for the Coat. In October he won the freedom at the City of London Regatta. In June, 1857, he defeated Deal, of Bermondsey. In August he won Doggett's Coat and the Bermondsey Boat; and on the 23rd won in two four-oared races at Antwerp, winding up his victories that year by defeating, with his brother Henry, W. and T. Pocock in a pair-oared race. In March, 1858, he beat Drewitt easily, and in June defeated J. Finnis, after a very hard race, by half a boat's length. In August he won in the champion four-oared race, and rowed second for the pair-oared race at the Royal Thames National Regatta; and in November he wound up that year by defeating Harry Clasper in a sculler's race for £200. In 1859 his only race was with Chambers on the "Coaly Tyne," which he lost by four lengths. In the present year he, with H. Kelly, J. Wise, and T. Pocock, won the champion four-oared race at the Thames Regatta.

Chambers is two years older than his opponent, having been ushered into the world in 1832. His first recorded performance was in June, 1856, when he won in two four-oared races at the Durham Regatta; he has since then been gradually rising in the scale, and on the 29th of September last defeated H. Kelly in a sculling match for the championship. He came to London on the 5th of the present month, bringing with him his old ally, Harry Clasper, and has been training at the Star and Garter, Putney.

White trained at Wilcox's, White Hart, Barnes, and with the companionship of Tom Pocock in his daily exercise, improved considerably both in bodily condition and skill.

Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, a large number of persons assembled on the banks of the river between Putney and Mortlake, where the race was rowed. Messrs. Searle and Sons, the eminent boat builders of Stangate, with their usual enterprise, chartered steamers to follow the race, and we are happy to say they were very well filled.

There was less betting on the event than might have been expected, but Chambers was decidedly the favourite, and a little business was done at 11 to 8, and even greater odds than that were in some cases offered.

Both men seemed in first-rate condition, and on making their appearance were greeted with hearty cheers by the large and excited crowd of anxious spectators. At the appointed time the competitors started, accompanied by the steamers and various smaller craft.

SCULLERS MATCH FOR £400 AND CHAMPIONSHIP.

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| Chambers ... ... ... | 1 |
| White ... ... ... | 2 |

Betting after the start, 10 to 1 on Chambers. Chambers went away with a slight lead, and increased the distance between himself and his opponent at every stroke, and after the first mile it was clear he would win easily. At the termination of the race he was 15 boats' lengths ahead. Time, 23 minutes.

### THE STEPNEY MURDER.

On Tuesday the jury empannelled to inquire into the death of Mrs. Mary Emsley, reassembled at the Railway Tavern, Grove-road, Mile-end.

After the reception of some evidence, the Coroner announced that the jury were of opinion—an opinion in which he entirely concurred—that it would be advisable for the ends of justice once more to adjourn the inquiry.

The court therefore adjourned till the 16th of October.

At the termination of the proceedings the crowd outside the Railway Tavern amounted to nearly 2,000 people, many of them who had congregated outside declaring violent intentions towards the prisoner Mullens. Mullens appeared very much disinclined to face the people, but the police forced him on, and he then took off his hat, and slightly waved it as he was entering the cab; but some person instantly knocked it out of his hand, and with great efforts the cab was driven to the police court, amidst the loud execrations of the crowd, who continued following it for a considerable distance.

At a quarter past two o'clock Mullens was again brought up before Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police-court. Emms had been liberated on bail at the examination before Mr. Selfe on the 10th instant. After his examination before the coroner, he immediately proceeded to the court with his surety, Mr. Henry Gordon, of No. 84, High Holborn, bootmaker. He was accompanied by numerous friends. There is a general impression that he is entirely innocent of the foul crime laid to his charge. It will be recollected that Emms was taken into custody on the information of Mullens, and that a parcel containing a cheque for £10, paid to the deceased on August 13, by Messrs. Pickering and Sawyer, manufacturing chemists, of Suffolk-street, Bethnal-green, and some other things believed to have been the property of the deceased, were discovered behind a slab in a shed on the premises of Emms. Circumstances afterwards transpired which induced the police engaged in the inquiry to suspect that Mullens had placed the parcel in Emms' shed, and then gave information to the police for the purpose of obtaining the reward of £300 offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. Other facts have come to light regarding Mullens, showing that he is a villain of the deepest dye, and it is strongly suspected he was the sole perpetrator of the murder, and that for the purpose of saving himself from the consequences of his atrocious crime and securing the reward he devised a most infamous plot to criminate an innocent man. An extraordinary piece of evidence against Mullens, and the pivot on which the whole case against him may be said to turn, was this—the parcel found behind the slab, and which Mullens stated to the detectives he saw Emms place there, was tied with tape and waxed string. Mullens, at the time of his apprehension, was desired to take off his shoes, and it was found that one of them was tied with waxed string of an exactly similar description. A piece of tape was found in his room, and it corresponded exactly with that with which the parcel was tied.

The excitement in the eastern part of the metropolis since the barbarous murder was committed, has not been equalled since the massacre of the Marr family in Ratcliff-highway, in 1811. When the prisoners were placed in the dock, the court was crowded to excess. Emms had previously surrendered. Mullens had to be led out of the cell behind the court by Roche, the gaoler, and it was some time before the police were able to force a passage through the crowd.

The evidence of Surgeon Gill, M.D., who deposed to the fearful nature of the wounds inflicted on the deceased, was the only testimony adduced.

The inquiry was ultimately adjourned until the afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th instant. Mullens was formally remanded to prison until that day, and bail was taken for Emms to the amount of £200. Mr. Gordon, of Holborn, was again tendered as bail and accepted.

The vast crowd remained about the court until seven in the evening.

### THE REV. C. CHINIQUY IN DUBLIN.

On last evening a lecture was delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, by the Rev. C. Chiniquy, so appropriately designated the great Canadian Reformer. His zeal in propagating the truths of the Gospel and the saving doctrines of the Reformed faith amongst his Catholic fellow-countrymen in Canada, to whose form of religious belief he once belonged, has earned for him an enviable place on the long roll of devoted Protestant missionaries who have, from time to time, gone forth from their homes and their country to plant the cross in distant and benighted climes. The immediate object of the rev. gentleman in leaving for a time the scene of his missionary labours was to attend the Tricentenary meetings of the Scottish Reformation; but, ever mindful of the great work in which he is engaged, he determined to devote a few days in appealing to public sympathy in Ireland on behalf of his colonial mission, and particularly on behalf of the institution which he has founded in Canada, for the training of young men to preach the Gospel amongst the French people in that country. The rev. gentleman also lectured in the day, before a crowded audience, the majority of whom returned to hear his evening discourse. The hall was filled in every part.

The proceedings were opened with singing and prayer.

The Rev. Gentleman, on coming forward to address the assembly, was received with loud applause. He said the most precious privilege of the poor sinner in this world was his being permitted to inherit the mercies of God, and to publish them to the world. That privilege was his that evening, and his only regret was that in addressing so large an assembly of Christian people he could not, from his imperfect acquaintance with the English language, convey his thoughts and feelings in a manner either pleasing to himself or occasionally, perhaps, intelligent to them. God had in a marvellous way opened his eyes, and the eyes of more than 6,000 of his fellow-countrymen. During many years that he had studied the Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, God in His mercy spoke to him, saying, "Don't you see that the laws of your church are opposed to my laws; don't you see that in your church you follow the laws of man, and not my laws?" He struggled long against that voice, and very often on his knees he shed tears on account of the doubts with which his mind was overwhelmed against his will. He often exclaimed, "Oh, God of my salvation, I believe that my Church of Rome is thy Church, out of which there is no salvation." That was his faith, and that faith he endeavoured to retain, but God, in His mercy, with His strong hand had taken it away. (Applause.) Having struggled against that voice which warned him not to follow the laws of man, but those of God, he had also to struggle against the bishops of the Church of Rome. His struggle was also likewise forced on him, for it was only after a long time he came to the conclusion that he was obliged, as a Christian and a freeman, to raise his voice against his bishops. He should confess to them, that never was the Church of Rome served so faithfully by priest as she had been served by him; and when he left the Church of Rome, he did so without any bad feeling against any of her members. He was happy to tell them that he had no cause of complaint against either bishop or priest belonging to the Romish Church, while he was a member of it. They had always treated him with more kindness and consideration than he deserved. He left them because God, in His Mercy, had shown him it was his duty to do so. (Hear, hear.) When he was a priest in Canada he preached temperance, and wrote many letters to the noble-hearted Father Mathew. In answer to one of his letters that good man said—"If God has given you the mind to preach temperance, and if you think you can take that great work in hands, go forward. Pray to the Lord; ask Him for His blessing, and He will be with you as He has been with me, and I promise you that every day of my life I will pray that He may help you in your work." It was to the prayer, he believed, of that true Christian that he owed the success which God had vouchsafed to him in his country. (Hear, hear.) The people and priests in Canada vied with one another to pay him respect. He did not at the time understand the meaning of the homage, but now he did. God was preparing the minds of that people to receive from the lips of the poor sinner who was addressing them the truths of the Gospel. (Applause.) When he first was a clergyman of the Church of Rome, he settled in a parish in the United States. He made the following act of submission to the bishop—"My lord, I am ready to submit myself to your authority according to the laws of God and His Church." The bishop refused to receive him—he said as a priest of the Church of Rome he ought to submit to his authority without any condition. He the (rev. gentleman) answered—"I refuse you that submission, because it is not an act of submission, but an act of adoration, you require from me. That sort of submission I refuse to you or to the Pope. There is but one God, and Him only will I obey unconditionally." He then fell on his knees and began to consider what he had done. He prayed to God for light to guide him in the way he was to walk; God heard his prayer, and his fellow-countrymen, numbering more than 5,000, followed in his footsteps. (Applause.) That movement was not his work, and his name had been too much associated with it. He was in this work but a witness of the mercies of God, and anything he had done was more in opposition than in aid of the grace of God. He might illustrate his position by the following statement:—A very respectable Roman Catholic lady of his colony being obliged to leave Illinois to go to Canada, before proceeding on her journey, told her children not to go hear him, and above all not to open that soul-destroying book, the Bible. When the mother had gone away, one of her children, a young man about 17 years of age, got a new Testament from a friend, which he brought home with him, but did not dare to read it. He was very much afraid of displeasing his mother, and also the priest who had issued his mandate against its being read. One day, however, through curiosity, he opened the book, and in the mercy of God his attention was directed to the 15th Chap. of St. John, where Christ, speaking to his disciples, tells them, "I will not call you my servants, but my friends." He could not understand how it was possible that the Saviour of the world could call him His friend, and had come from Heaven to publish it. He was so much struck with this idea that he could not sleep that night. He rose in the morning very early, and again took to reading his Testament. When he went to school he had no lesson for his master, to whom he apologised by stating that he had opened the Gospel, and could not look into any other book. After school he read his Testament again, and his heart was converted and his spirit enlightened. The young man came to him, and he could but admire the work of God in his conversion. On the return of the mother, the first thing she saw in the house was a Bible. She was very angry, and asked her son how dared he disobey her orders. He said, "Well, my dear mother, you condemn that book, because you have not read it; but, as you must concede that it is the Word of God, how can you speak so ill against that book? I will ask you to read it as I have done, and if you find any fault with that book, why I will burn it." The mother went and consulted the priest, and on her return said, "My dear son, I am your mother, and you must obey me. Burn that soul-destroying Bible or quit my house, because I do not want to rear a generation of Protestants." The poor young man was very much affected when he was told to leave the home of his father. He turned to his dear Bible, which was on a table in a corner of the room, and taking it in his hands, he pressed it to his lips and bathed it with his tears, exclaiming—"Oh! my dear Saviour, now is the time of the struggle, come and help, come and strengthen me; oh! my Saviour, come, come to my help!" After this prayer, kissing his mother with eyes bathed in tears, he said, "My dear mother, you know I do love you; it is very hard for me when I am so young to leave my father's house; but since I cannot remain with my Bible, farewell, farewell." He left the house, but had not proceeded far when she ran after him, and, taking him by the hand, said, "My dear child, do not go away—come back; I promise you I will never speak any more against your Bible." The young man, with his Divine book under his arm, returned to his father's house, as the soldier of Christ after victory. (Applause.) As soon as he—(the rev. gentleman) had left the Church of Rome, the bishops of the United States and of Canada saw the movement which he had inaugurated was not to be regarded with indifference. Family after family left the Church of Rome, to increase the army of the soldiers of the Gospel. They were puzzled what to do. Formerly he would have been sent to the scaffold, because it was a notorious fact that there were laws passed by Popes, and promulgated by councils of the Church of Rome, that an apostate priest should be burned or murdered. Leo 10th, when writing against Luther to the King of Spain, said to him, "Why don't you burn that apostate monk?" It was not possible, however, to slay or burn him in the free country of the United States, but they had recourse to other things. They publicly uttered against him the most horrible calumnies, not only from the pulpit and other places, but in the terrible confessional. Seeing that these things would not do, that they could do him no injury, because the people wisely remarked that whilst he was with them he was the greatest man, but now that he had left them he was good for nothing—(Laughter)—they tried to bear false witness against him. They brought him before courts of justice, and during three years he was in the hands of the sheriff, accused of every iniquity which a man could commit. He had been accused by fifty-three false witnesses of having set fire to a church. He had heard himself accused by false witnesses of having killed a man, and thrown his body into the river. (Oh! oh.) The intention of his persecutors was to send him to the penitentiary for life, and by that means get rid of him; but God had protected him during all these terrible trials—he had come out of the fiery ordeal unscathed, and his innocence had been proved out of the lips of his accusers. (Applause.) The only result of these three years persecutions was to deprive him of the little means he possessed. He had expended about £2,000 in defending himself. God had still in store for him and his fellow-countrymen other trials to prove the sincerity of their conversion. Before they left the Church of Rome, their colony was in a most flourishing state, but the first year after that event the crops partially failed, and there was a scarcity of food for the people. In the second year, the seeds were sown in the hope that God would bless them, but when they had been placed in the ground, God sent the rain from heaven in such quantities that the greater part of them was destroyed, and those which were not destroyed by the rain, were burned by the sun when they came to maturity. The consequence was, that in the second year there was not enough of food in the colony to support the people for two months. To succour his poor starving fellow-countrymen, he was obliged to mortgage all he possessed, and his bill coming into the hands of the priests, he was pressed for payment when he was not able to pay, and the sheriff came and sold everything he possessed, even to the bed on which he lay, and the table from which he took his scanty meal. The Romanists said it was the just judgment of God that was punishing them for leaving the Church of Rome, and he apprehended much scandal but it was not so. The rev. lecturer then proceeded feelingly to relate the case of a young man who, with his wife and four children, was driven to the greatest straits on account of the dearth of food which prevailed. He felt sick, and was visited by his father, who was a Roman Catholic, and in very comfortable circumstances. He promised him that if he renounced Protestantism and returned to the Church of Rome, he would not only pay his debts, but would supply him with all the necessaries of life until God was pleased to bless the land again with plenty. The young man to this tempting proposal replied—"My dear father, you know I love my wife and children more than I do my life? but I love my God, my soul, and my Bible more than anything else, and I will not give them up for any consideration." (Applause.) He had, on a former occasion, related this incident in New York, and one day he was called down stairs to see a man who was anxious to see him. He went down to the parlour, and saw a poor man, badly clothed. Having asked him some questions, he put his hand into his pocket, and gave him (the rev. gentleman) a piece of paper, which he desired to be handed to the poor young man. On opening the paper he found it contained, to his surprise, £150. (Applause.) He asked him his name, but the man said—"It is not necessary for me to tell my name. Pray to the Lord that my name may be written in the book of life." It would, no doubt, be interesting to the meeting to learn how he had got rid of many things connected with the Church of Rome, particularly statues and Purgatory. He did not wish to hurt the feelings of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He began with holy water. It was the custom among Roman Catholics to have in their houses a vase of water which they call holy. It is blessed by some prayers and salt which the priest puts into it. At the chapel door was what was called the holy water trough, into which the Roman Catholics dipped their fingers and sprinkled themselves, making the sign of the cross. On Sabbath he told the sexton to remove the holy water, and when the people came and did not find it, they said nothing, but remarked that God had blessed all water—that they did not require holy water—that they were blessed and saved by the blood of Jesus Christ. (Applause.) On the altar there was a very fine statue of St. Anne. They used to kneel down before her and give her honour. One day, being in the chapel alone, he was considering to himself how he would take her away. He addressed the statue and said—"My good saint, you are living in bad times. In this chapel we don't worship any but God. You are not in your proper place." He remembered when he placed the good old lady on the altar he had tied her with a piece of string. He went and cut the string, and told her, "Now, it is your business to take care of yourself." The following Sunday the people came, and, by the shaking of the floor, the statue fell and broke her leg. The people smiled, and said—"She has not broken her head, and thank God nobody has been hurt." (Laughter.) He had also quietly got rid of Purgatory. The doctrine of Purgatory was the most extraordinary of all the extraordinary doctrines preached by the Church of Rome. It was the means by which the priests procured large sums of money. It had struck his mind, while a priest, that Purgatory was used by the priests for the perpetration of terrible abuses. On one occasion he was on a visit with a very rich priest, and, in going from the church to the parsonage, they met a poor man, who asked the priest to say a mass for the soul of his deceased wife. The priest said he would do so if he paid him. The poor man replied he was not able to pay him one penny. He then asked him would he say five low masses for her. The priest said, "I will say five low masses if you give me my five shillings." He said he could not do that. "Well," said the priest, "do as you please;" if your wife is in Purgatory it is your business. I don't say masses for nothing." The priest, however, added, as the poor man was going away—"I was passing by your place the other day, and saw some very fine sucking pigs. Give me one of them." He (the rev. lecturer) was so disgusted at this proposal, that he went away, and could not let the matter out of his head the whole of that night. The following day he went to dine with the priest, and the first thing that met his eye on the table was a smoking young pig; he asked him was that one of the poor man's pigs, and the priest said—"Oh, yes, if we cannot save the woman from Purgatory, at all events we can eat her husband's very fine pig." (Laughter.) The rev. gentleman then proceeded to give an account of the labours and dangerous trials through which he had passed when he visited Canada. His life had been frequently conspired against, but, through the Divine interposition, he was saved. He concluded his interesting discourse by a pathetic appeal on behalf of the Canadian College, which he had founded for instructing young men in the truths of the Gospel, with the view of their becoming one day glorious and devoted missionaries of Christ. The rev. gentleman, on resuming his seat, was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.

Prayers having been said by the Rev. Mr. Hall, the meeting separated.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

### FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Constitutionnel* gives a categorical denial to the report that the Islands of Sardinia and Elba are to be ceded to France as an indemnity for the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Piedmont. Up to the present no foreign Minister, with the exception of Baron Talleyrand, has received orders to quit Turin.

### SIX HUNDRED IRISHMEN TAKEN PRISONERS AT SPOLETO.

The 600 prisoners taken at Spoleto are Irishmen. General Schmidt has arrived at Turin.

### GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, 15 (VIA MARSEILLES).—Fifteen thousand Garibaldians have gone to besiege Capua, and afterwards Aversa. It is said that 50,000 Neapolitans are behind Volturno.

### THE ROMAN STATES.

The *Debats* says that in a few days the annexation of Umbria and the Marches will be an accomplished fact.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

The entire Austrian navy has been ordered to rendezvous on the 20th off the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. It consists of 74 vessels, mounting 900 guns.

### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The *Cologne Gazette* says all the Governments of the Zollverein have consented that Prussia should enter into negociations with France, with a view to concluding a treaty of commerce between that country and the German Customs Union.

### RUSSIA.

Russia is just as deeply embarrassed as Austria, only with social instead of a federal question from that quarter, no aid is to be expected in the case of a Hungarian rising. There is nothing for it but submission to the tendency of events.

### AUSTRIA AND VENETIA.

The *Times* says that whatever the result of an immediate conflict might be, time alone would be sufficient to wrest Venetia from the Austrian Empire. Without an army kept on its present footing Venetia is lost, with an army on its present footing the Empire is ruined.

### ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE AT ALGIERS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following :—

ALGIERS, 17TH SEPT.—Their Majesties have arrived here. The Bey of Tunis arrived here at noon, and was received by their Majesties. One of the brothers of the Emperor of Morocco is expected to arrive in the course of the day.

### THE CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Southampton, Wednesday.

The steamer Pera, with the heavy portion of the above mails, has arrived.

The Crimean had arrived at Gibraltar from Liverpool on the 13th.

From the Barbary ports there is no news of interest. It was known at Mazapi that the Emperor had prolonged the term for the exportation of grain. Trade was, in consequence, carried on with great activity. There remains full forty days to continue commercial transactions. Gibraltar exchange and freights unaltered.

### BOMBAY MAIL.

Advices from Bombay are to August 24th. The general news is unimportant. The death of Mr. Joseph Jackson, railway contractor, is announced.

The cholera was raging in Nepaul.

Bombay commercial reports unfavourable.

### AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 A.M.—The steamer, Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, from New York on the 8th inst., has arrived off the Needles.

### MAIL NEWS.

The Bombay overland letters, and the heavy portion of the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails will be delivered in London this morning.

### THE POPE.

Several of the morning papers contain a leader on the rumours which have been current for some days past that the Pope was intent on disbanding his army and leaving his capital.

The *Times* thinks the French would be glad if the Pope were to withdraw. The mission of the French garrison would then be at an end. The French occupation would cease. Rome might become Italian at once, and Garibaldi might proclaim the unity of Italy from the top of the Quirinal.

The *Herald* says that the retirement of the Pope from Rome, whether he withdrew to France, Spain, or Austria, could be temporary, but it would imply the removal of one of the most serious obstacles to the work of consolidation, and it would wipe away the disgrace that is inflicted on the Italian name by the continued occupation of the Italian capital by a foreign force.

The *Chronicle* insists that it is the clear policy of his Holiness to remain where he is. If he has practically ceased to rule in the Eastern portion of his territory, he can rely upon the French Army of Occupation to defend Rome itself against all comers, and he has not ceased to be the chief of the church.

The *Advertiser* is of opinion that if his Holiness labours under apprehensions for personal safety, or if he feels the degradation to be intolerable of remaining in place in which he has been shorn of all his powers—in either case, his natural determination will be to seek a more congenial place of abode in some other locality.

### TRIAL TRIP OF THE CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY, WEDNESDAY.—The Connaught started on her trial trip at 11 a.m. to-day.

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, WHITEHALL, AUG. 17.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Edward John Stanley, Baron Stanley of Alderley, to be Postmaster-General.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUG. 31.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Reinhard Francksen as Consul at Brisbane, New South Wales, for his Royal Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh.

### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 18.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Assistant Surgeon John Crown Agnis, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Kerin, promoted in the 2nd Life Guards; Sept. 18.

1st Dragoon Guards—Thomas Albert Quin, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Marsland; Sept. 18.

3rd Light Dragoons—Peter Hubert Daly, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gore, promoted; Assistant Surgeon James Parr, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Agnis, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards; Sept. 18.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice FitzWygram, who exchanges; Sept. 18.

7th—Francis Massy Drew, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Honourable A. W. E. M. Herbert, promoted; September 18. John Lawrence, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Scrope, promoted; September 19.

11th—John Cecil Russell, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Saunderson, promoted; Sept. 18.

12th—James Stevenson, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant James Henry Bourdieux Vaughan, who retires; September 18.

13th Light Dragoons—James Alexander Ford, gent, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Bagenal, promoted; September 18.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Crawley, who exchanges; David Maxwell, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ricardo, promoted; September 18.

18th Light Dragoons—William Owen Whiteside, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Filgate, promoted; Assistant Surgeon Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Collins, appointed to the Staff; September 18.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain William Earle to be Adjutant, vice Robert Anstruther, who resigns that appointment; September 18.

4th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Charles Thomas Wilson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Boehmer, who retires; Ensign William Paul Bridson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson; September 18.

11th—Lieutenant Francis W Osborne to be Adjutant, vice Henry Joseph Webb, who resigns that appointment; September 18.

13th—Ensign Dudley Thomas Persse to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Buck, who retires; September 18. Stephen Flower, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Persse; September 18.

22d—Assistant Surgeon William Ligertwood, M D, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Adrien, appointed to the Staff; September 18.

23rd—Louis James Wainwright Hadden, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bacon, promoted; September 18.

35th—Assistant Surgeon Henry Thomas Sylvester, M D, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Beaufoy, placed upon half-pay; September 18.

40th—Ensign Henry Swanson, from the 78th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Whelan promoted; September 18.

60th Foot—Major Peter Burton Roe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Maurice Griffin Dennis, C.B., who retires; Captain and Brevet Major Charles Alexander B. Gordon to be Major, by purchase, vice Roe; Lieutenant William F. Carleton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gordon; Ensign John Gustavus Crosbie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carleton; Robert Dalrymple Elphinstone, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beadon, promoted. Cecil John Shepherd, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall, promoted; Sept. 19. Thomas Henry Duncombe, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crosbie; Sept. 20. Lieutenant William Grier Turle to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Northey, promoted; Aug. 21.

64th—Assistant-Surgeon Edwin Parsonage, M.D., from the staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lundy, appointed to the Staff; September 18.

70th—Lieutenant Alexander Charles Hughes Tovey, to be Captain without purchase, vice Jackson, deceased; Ensign Charles Clarke Richardson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tovey; Dec. 23, 1859. Harvey Lambart Manning Ravenhill, gent, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Richardson; September 18.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign George Massy Staddert to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Davis, deceased; June 2.

UNATTACHED.

Major Thomas Wright Hudson, from the 39th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase; September 18.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon John Joseph Adrien, from the 22nd Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Ligertwood, appointed to the 22nd Foot; September 18.

Assistant Surgeon Francis Collins, M.D., from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Forsyth Brown, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons; September 18.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Thomas William Fox, M.B., to be Staff Surgeon; Sept. 18.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Louis Lundy, from the 64th Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice Parsonage, appointed to the 64th Foot; Sept. 18.

BREVET.

Brevet Major Garnet Man, retired upon full pay, from Captain of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, the rank being honorary only; Sept. 18.

Captain David Mortimer Murray, 64th Foot, to be Major in the Army; September 18.

Captain John Palmer Caulfield, 4th Bengal European Regiment; January 19, 1858.

Captain Henry Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal Native Infantry; January 19, 1858.

### RAILWAY TO BALLINA.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Pursuant to a requisition which appeared in the IRISH TIMES of last Thursday, a large and influential meeting was held in the Courthouse, Ballina, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the subject of a railway to Ballina, *via* the Great Northern and Western Railway. The junction to be made at the county town, Castlebar, or within about 10 miles of it, at Balla.

The meeting was attended by all the gentry, clergy, and traders of the surrounding districts, everyone of whom appeared deeply interested in the matter. The Courthouse was crowded to inconvenience throughout the entire proceedings. Among the many who were present were—

Colonel Gore, Colonel Knox, High-Sheriff; Captain O. V. Jackson, Captain J. P. Jackson, Major Gardiner, Captain Edgar Knox, the Rev. Mr. Gore, the Very Rev. Dean Costello, Rev. Mr. Rush, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Nolan, Dr. White, Mervyn Pratt, Esq.; Wm. Orme, C. M. Coyne, W. Symes, E. Howley, E. H. Percy, &c., &c. Henry Brewster, Esq., County Surveyor, and Frederick Barry, Esq., C.E., were also in attendance.

On the motion of Colonel Knox, High-Sheriff, and seconded by Edward H. Percy, the chair was taken by Colonel Gore.

Immediately on taking the chair, Colonel Gore remarked the lateness of the hour, it being then two o'clock, and, as several parties had far to go that night, he would not delay them, but proceed at once to the business in hands. He then began, amid loud applause, and said—I may as well commence the proceedings myself; but I must first of all thank the meeting for the proud position in which I am placed; but, in placing me as chairman of this important meeting, you give me full proof of the confidence you all feel in my energy and exertion in carrying on this all-important undertaking. I would feel the responsibility much greater, were it not that the present undertaking was relieved from a vast deal of that complexity which generally attends such, and I hope I will be able before, I have done speaking, to make everything so plain and clear that any person with a liberal comprehension may fully understand the whole scheme with all ease. The gallant colonel then proceeded to define minutely the boundaries, resources, &c., of those localities to which the railway would be a lasting benefit, Ballina being the port; taking it on the whole, the large barony of Tyrawly, part of the co. Sligo, and the whole of the barony of Fallin. He then proceeded to comment on the resources of the different localities, the demand and supply, the boon of quick transit, &c., all of which would vastly improve the trade and commerce of Ballina. (Hear, hear.) Is not this the time, he said, to come forward to have a railway to North Mayo, which embraced so large a district. Thanks to the perseverance of Lord Lucan and the Lord Sligo, the line to Castlerea was nearly finished, the line to Castlebar was contracted for, and the line to Westport determined on. In such a case, it was useless for him to enter into the question of the desirableness—nay, the very necessity of a railway to Ballina, and surrounding districts. There was now, through the energy of the Earl of Lucan, a truck railway running in Mayo. Lord Lucan deserved the greatest praise from every man in the county, not only for his present attempt, which succeeded, but for a former attempt in which he failed, not having chosen the present line—namely, the Great North Western line, from which they would expect their railway to run, in order to clear the Ox Mountains. When I say this (said he) I speak under the direction of Mr. Brewster, a gentleman of great engineering experience, and, therefore, there is no more desirable line than the one from Castlebar to Ballina. As to the money part of the question, now is the time to come forward. The Midland Great Western Railway would give one-third the capital, a sum not to be refused by any community. I would not be paying that deference to my friends or neighbours with whom I am so long associated, or would not be securing the interest of my own family, if I did not come forward manfully, and support this project. The Marquis of Sligo, with the people of Westport, were determined on having a line to Westport, in order to secure the advantages of capital. Colonel Gore then proceeded, and explained what those advantages were, and asked the people of that meeting would they avail themselves of the same advantages? And he then proceeded to particularise the benefits that would arise to the town of Ballina and the port from railway communication. He said that Ballina was nearer to Liverpool by 72 miles, and a mile nearer than Sligo, and on that very account they should not neglect their interest. Lord Arran, he said, promised to support the line liberally. (Hear, hear.) The chairman then proceeded to read a portion of a letter received from Lord Arran, in which he stated that "he was ready to subscribe his money," and said "now was the time." My relative, of whom I feel proud, Colonel Knox, has come forward most liberally, as so he ought, having extensive property in the district; and another gentleman, Sir Robert Blosse, who had no property in this district, but who came forward generously and liberally with his support—an example to the landed proprietors of this district. The amount required from each proprietor can be easily ascertained. The five-eighths of the income of the district would pay up all the shares for a year. If they do not act in this way for their own benefit, it is very hard to expect that others will do it for them. The gallant colonel concluded his able address by showing how the trade of the port of Ballina would be improved by the proposed railway, and he was happy to name the following as the first subscribers towards the enterprise:—Lord Arran, £2,500; Lord Sudley, £2,500; Captain Palmer, M.P., £3,000; and himself, Colonel Gore, £4,000. Colonel Gore then resumed his seat amidst loud applause, which continued for some time.

After some observations from the gentlemen present, the following resolutions were proposed :—

Proposed by Col. Knox, and seconded by Wm. Orme, Esq., and resolved—"That a railway to Ballina is indispensable to develope the natural advantages possessed by the large districts of which Ballina is the centre."

Proposed by M. Pratt, Esq., and seconded by Edward Atkinson, Esq.—"That the Castlerea and Castlebar line of railway (now contracted for) affords a trunk line with which to connect this district."

Proposed by Edward Howley, Esq., and seconded by Henry Joint, Esq., and resolved—"That the proprietors, merchants, and traders, and occupiers of land in the district, are bound, by every tie of interest and duty, to assist in this all-important undertaking, by coming forward and liberally taking shares in the project."

All the resolutions were carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

Mr. M'Andrew, solicitor, was nominated as share collector, and some other business of a minor nature, having been transacted, the meeting adjourned to the 2nd day of October, when the report of the committee will be heard.

A share list is now open.

## Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

At four o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday, a man, about 45 years of age, died in the hospital attached to the Rathdown Union Workhouse, under the following circumstances:—On the 11th instant the deceased, named James Andrews, a pilot, was taken on board a Sardinian brig, laden with flour, named Sanfreco, at Portsmouth, for the purpose of bringing her to Dublin. On the 13th, however, the unfortunate man, just as the vessel was passing the mouth of the harbour, was seized with a fit of paralysis, and dropped almost in a lifeless state on the deck. Intimation of the occurrence having been forwarded to Captain Hutchinson, he sent some men to remove him to the Rathdown Hospital, where he was attended by Doctors Sims of Kingstown, and Dr. Plant of Monkstown, until he breathed his last, during the whole of which time he never spoke. The doctors state that his death resulted from an attack of paralysis. The police authorities, as usual, sent information of the circumstance to Mr. Davis, the county coroner; but no inquest had been held on the body up till a late hour last night, and it is premised that the coroner, satisfied that the unfortunate man died from natural causes, does not purpose holding any inquiry. His friends in England have been communicated with, in order to ascertain their wishes with regard to his interment.

The Ulster steamship did not sail with the mails yesterday as was anticipated, but is still lying in the harbour, and is visited daily by a large number of spectators. The band of the 4th Light Dragoons performed on the Jetty yesterday, and, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, a large number of the elite were present.

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Peri, cutter, 8 tons burden, the property of J. W. Cameron, Esq., Royal St. George Yacht Club, arrived at Kingstown yesterday; Quinder, schooner, 40 tons burden, the property of Burton Irwin, Esq., Royal St. George Yacht Club, has been placed in dock for the winter.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench yesterday.

John Leahy, county Kilkenny, mason, was charged by Police-sergeant 8 F, with having been drunk at Upper George's-street, on the previous evening. He was also charged by John Donnelly, of Callaghan's-lane, Kingstown, with stealing from him an old brown frock coat, value 1s, from off the public footway, at Lower George's-street, between twelve and one o'clock on the night of the 17th instant, he and the complainant having been drinking a short time previously.—His worship ordered him to pay a fine of 2s 6d, or be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, for the first charge, and dismissed the second charge, no one having appeared to prosecute.

Bridget M'Donnell, wife of a labouring man, was arrested on a warrant, signed "F. T. Porter," for grievously assaulting Catherine Shorthall, in Clarence-street, by striking her on the head with a large stone, between 11 and 12 p.m., on the 15th instant.—His worship sent the case for trial to the county sessions.

An old man, seventy-two years of age, named Roger Ryan, was charged by Laurence Byrne, of 9, Kingstown-avenue, nailmaker, with stealing from a field of his, in which he had employed the accused, a small quantity of cabbage, value 2d.—The magistrate dismissed the case.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—YESTERDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8½d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 6d to 5s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce) 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz, large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½d per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 7½d to 8½d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 5s to 6s each; soles, scarce, 2s 6d per pair; haddock, 2s to 4s 6d each; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats, 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 16s 6d to 20s per ton.

### REVISION COURT—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Shaw sat yesterday in the Court of Exchequer, and resumed the original list of rated occupiers for the Donnybrook electoral division. He commenced at letter M and got down as far as letter O. No case of any importance arose during the day.

Messrs. Hyndman and White appeared on behalf of the Conservatives, and Messrs. Keogh and Henry for the Radicals.

Mr. O'Hara sat at eleven o'clock in the Court of Common Pleas, and was occupied during the day with the revision of the rated occupiers' list for the Arran-quay Ward.

Mr. John Martin, T.C., appeared on behalf of the Conservatives, and Mr. Keogh *contra*.

### CARLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The fifteenth annual exhibition in connection with the above valuable society was held at Bagenalstown, on Tuesday last, and was, in all respects, one of the most successful shows yet held since its formation. The show of stock of every description was considerably larger than that of the previous year, whilst the quality, for the most part, could not be excelled. The show of implements for competition was not very large, but a very fine collection of the most approved agricultural implements were exhibited (not for competition) by Mr. Wm. O'Neill, from Athy, amongst which was one of Clayton and Shuttleworth's portable combined steam threshing machine, which was much admired, and performed some excellent work during the day. The Society's Gold Challenge Medal was awarded to Captain Bunbury, M.P.; the Bunbury Challenge Cup was also awarded to Captain Bunbury for the best bull in the yard, but the animal in question not competing for the cup, it fell to Colonel Bunbury, of Moyle, who exhibited the second best animal; the Beresford Tenant Farmers' Cup was awarded to Mr. T. G. Mosse. In the evening the members of the society dined at Ward's Hotel. The chair was taken by Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., and a number of toasts were proposed and responded to. The band of the Carlow Rifles was in attendance, and played during the day and at the dinner.

### COUNTY MAYO—BURNING OF A SHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

During the fearful storm which raged along the coast of Clew Bay on Wednesday last, a ship called the Leganu, of Glasgow, with a cargo of rum and molasses, ran on shore at a place called Old Head, and was got off by four pilot boats, the crew of which were in imminent danger of their lives. Her mast had to be cut away or she would have been broken to pieces on the shore. But a worse fate was reserved for her. On the Friday after the captain, who went to Westport, for timber, &c., to repair her, was hailed at the quay by the crew, who said they had to leave the ship as she was on fire, which, alas proved true, for dense smoke was perceived to come from her by those on shore, which finally broke out, into a large flame which at length consumed her from stem to stern.

I am glad to add no lives were lost.

### BANAGHER (KING'S COUNTY) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday, September 18th.

With the cattle fair of this day, the autumn exhibition of agricultural stock, as regards this province, is concluded. The undermentioned prices given and obtained will afford some data, as to the prices which may probably be attainable at the fair of Ballinasloe and other local markets:—William M'Donogh, Esq., sold 50 heifers, 4 years old, at £15 per head; Mr. Flanagan, Eyrecourt, 30 do. at £15 17s, and a lot of bullocks, in prime condition, at £17 each. Large lots of heifers, 3 years old, met a ready sale at £12 10s, and £13 10s, Thomas Hackett, Esq., of Moorepark, getting the latter price; for 30 three-year-olds £10 10s each was paid to Thomas Manifold, Esq., Heath Lodge, and Francis V. Bennett, Esq., of Thomastown House, for a lot of nearly similar quality received an equally good price; M. Kelly, Esq., of Ballock, got for a lot of 20, £11 15s each. The above, making allowances for age, condition, and quality, were the average prices of the fair.

### CASTLEBAR (COUNTY MAYO) FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Castlebar, Monday.

The stock of cattle generally brought to this fair is of a rather inferior description, yet the show of cattle on this day exceeded, both in quality and quantity, any of the previous fairs. The total absence of buyers caused the lots that were brought to the fair to remain on hands unsold. Mr. William Levingston, of Westport, bought a lot of yearling heifers at £4 10s, and a lot of bullocks at £5. Pigs were in slow demand, and sold at downward prices. The markets are—Beef 6d per lb., mutton 7d, pork 5d. The weather for the past few days has been very boisterous and wet, causing great alarm in the agricultural districts, as the oats is all laid, and the hay in many places has been carried away by the floods. But this day (Monday) is a beautiful, sunny day, and a few more like it would be of infinite service to the poor farmers.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* gives an anticipation of the results of the decennial census now in progress in the United States. Since 1850 the creation has been witnessed of three new States—California, Minnesota, and Oregon; while Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska, and Dacotah have been organised as territories, the whole of which, long before the next census, in 1870, will probably have also become independent members of the Federation. The population is estimated to have increased from 23,144,126 to over 31,000,000, of which 4,000,000 are slaves. It is, as usual, in the Western States that the great advance has been made, and in Wisconsin and Iowa especially the population is believed to have doubled. Among the slave States Texas has effected the most rapid strides, and it is thought that in another ten years her number of inhabitants will constitute her the empire State of the South. In 1850 the centre of the population of the United States was at a point in Virginia near the Ohio river. It is now expected to be found nearly as far west as the city of Cincinnati. The railway mileage in the period has increased from 8,500 miles to 30,000, and the telegraph has been extended over about 50,000 miles.

The *Athenæum* gives a melancholy account of the present state of the costly frescoes in the Houses of Parliament. "With but one or two exceptions—being those most recently executed—the whole series are more or less on the road to ruin. The evil is not accidental and partial, such as might result from the injudicious use of certain pigments, though this is apparent in a few, but radical and constitutional—inherent, probably, in the condition of the solid wall, or in the plaster which holds the pictures themselves."

# Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.
(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)
Paris, Monday Evening.

The utter break-down of all hope to form a native, or even foreign army for Papal service on Italian soil, the call made on his Holiness by the cardinals to disband the remnant of troops, and abolish the war department altogether, has brought matters to a crisis at Rome. The rumour yesterday evening in Paris was about Pio Nono's departure from his capital, indignant at the state of dependency he now feels on a garrison which receives no orders from him. There is not the slightest prospect of Italy affording, for years to come, any peaceable or patient toleration of clerical government in any possible form; and such a position in a Pope still claiming sovereignty, and seeking to enforce it, is felt to be monstrous and intolerable. Hence temporary withdrawal from the Peninsula, until calmer times come round, is held to be the most fitting course for adoption; and no surprise would be caused here at the news of Pio's second farewell to Rome. A sudden and impulsive decision is in accordance with his personal temperament, and the provisional absence of a Papal Court is thought to be an interregnum, during which alone such civil reforms may be effected which consistency, and perhaps obstinacy, have hitherto withheld. In such eventuality the continuance of a French garrison would assume a different aspect, and it is quite possible that enough is known to Garibaldi to warrant some of his calculations.

Among other "aids to reflection" in this train of thought I find to-day that the Prefet of Department de Vaucluse has formally intimated to the Municipal Council of Avignon that immediate works are to begin in the complete restoration of the Pope's palace, within the massive walls of which not only a sumptuous residence is planned, but also a cathedral church. The population of Southern France would hail the presence of the Pontiff among them with far different feelings from those which now actuate the overwhelming majority of Italians, and the Ninth Pius, adopting the words of Tully, might aptly say on departing—"*Abibo et ubicumque invenero bene pacatam et liberam civitatem in eâ conquiescam.*" Monsignor de Merode would, of course, suggest a residence in Belgium; Monsignor Talbot would recommend Malahide, or the rock of Cashel; while Monsignor Hohenloe's bias would be favourable to Bavaria. Such prospective arrangements, including that of Avignon, must be of their nature temporary, as there can be no doubt of a Pontifical reinstalment at the Vatican in the person of Pio's successor, the limits of whose temporal power, if any be left him, must be modified by altered circumstances, and co-existent with a full measure of civil rights, and individual as well as public liberty.

Monsignor Bella, taken prisoner in the Citadel of Pesaro, has been allowed at Turin to depart for Munich. His appearance on horseback in military uniform did not impose on General Cialdini, who positively refused to recognise a bishop (*in partibus*) as authorised to capitulate: he would only treat with the officer in command. A Turin letter says this prelate was so frightened at the attitude of the people towards him on his way through Romagna, that he only felt safe on Piedmontese territory, and is now glad to place the Alps between him and all Italians.

Meantime, the pen of the gascon Cassagnac, is instructed by Thouvenel (in the absence of his Imperial master) to trace the following oracular lines in *Le Pays*:

"After Utopian ideas, will come good sense and a spirit of moderation and justice. It would therefore not be right to feel alarm or irritation. Order and justice will have the last word in Italy and elsewhere. The fate of that Peninsula does not depend on what General Garibaldi will do; nor does the security of the Pope depend on what the troops of Piedmont or those of General de Lamoriciere may do. The fate of Italy and the security of the Pope are in the hands of Europe and the Emperor."

The worn-out cry for a Congress here hinted at being the only remedy red tape can hit on when sorely perplexed by the onward march of Nationality. It is but fair to give a specimen of our so-called religious journalism on Italian matters. One may read in *Le Monde*:—

"The painful agony of the unhappy King of Naples breaks one's heart. It recalls the abandonment and ignominy to which the King of Kings was subjected when the Jews on their part demanded annexation, and would not have any other king than Cæsar! The King had been to the altar of the virgin of Pie di Grotta, and he promised to bestow on our Lady, if she saved him, the royal mantle of his mother, Queen Christina."

The calibre of this writer's intellect is further shown by his tracing the downfall of the dynasty to the elder Bomba's sacrilegious refusal of the accustomed white nag (*haquenée*) the feudal tenure by which he held Naples as vassal to the Pope. John Lackland, doing servile homage for his kingdom in the hands of legate Pondolfo, did not save him from the Barons at Runnymede.

The last mail-boat, Shannon, with news from French Antilles, brings us an important petition to the Emperor from Martinique, demanding the complete abolition of the French navigation laws, and urging that the sole chance of relief for colonial interests, sadly depressed, lies in permitting sugar to be shipped on equal terms by all available bottoms, and return cargoes to enter from all countries on the same free principle.

We also learn the exact terms of the Concordat for church affairs at Hayti, the text of which indicates infinite shrewdness in the black diplomacy, no concession of any sort being made enabling clergymen to step beyond the proper sphere of their spiritual ministrations, and the civil rights of families and individuals being effectively fenced against undue interference of any kind.

From Vienna a letter of the 14th informs us that by direct infraction of the Austrian Concordat an order is issued to cancel the rule about separate burials on the death of Protestant soldiers in barracks or on duty. There is henceforth to be no distinction, and all to sleep side by side in the common cemetery.

The death of the Empress Eugenie's only sister is mourned by all classes here. She was gentle and unobtrusive, and leaves three young children. The Duchess of Alba was only in her 34th year.

Advices from Paris, of Monday evening's date, state as follows:—

A telegram from Turin announces that General Cialdini has succeeded in intercepting General Lamoriciere's communications with Ancona. If this be true the campaign will soon be over. Lamoriciere's sole chance—not, indeed, of success, but of protracting the contest—being to stand a siege of that fortress. As it is, he is separated from his basis of operations by a superior force. It is easy to conceive his real position by supposing the British army in the Crimea cut off by an overwhelming force from Balaklava. But where English soldiers would fight their way through it is very likely that the riffraff collected by the French general will melt away or desert. According to the *Opinion Nationale*, however, the whole of Lamoriciere's forces between Perugia and Rome have moved south and joined "the 40,000 Neapolitans who have not joined the cause of Garibaldi," and the two are about to march against the capital. The *Opinion* very properly remarks that this is a very extraordinary piece of news, and admits that it rests upon the unsupported authority of its Neapolitan correspondent.

There is no news from Garibaldi. The great question of the day is whether he has quarrelled with Cavour, or whether the intervention of Piedmontese troops in the States of the Church has brought about a reconciliation. The longer annexation is put off in Naples the better chance there is for the success of the Muratist intrigues, which I am informed are actively going on there. The *Opinion Nationale*—which is generally known in Paris by the nickname of "*Le Moniteur de Garibaldi*"—admits that a quarrel does exist "between the two best friends of Italy," Garibaldi and Cavour, but hopes that it may be smoothed over. This will greatly depend on Garibaldi himself. If he means to attack Rome and the French troops quartered there, he will find the Piedmontese troops barring the way, and prepared to oppose his further progress by force. It would be a strange illustration of the wish of the Italians for unity to find the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel fighting against each other.

Amid the almost general degradation of the French press it is gratifying to have to notice an occasional exception. The advocacy of truth and liberty is always acceptable, but it becomes an act of courage when the champion of truth and freedom exposes himself to persecution, imprisonment, fine, and exile. After the fulsome platitudes with which the papers have been filled on the occasion of the Imperial tour, it is a relief to find that there are still a few voices rising to assert the eternal truth that a despotic Government is not secure, and that it cannot rely upon the support of the nation, whatever amount of official flattery and mob popularity it may command. This bold and outspoken sentiment is to be found in the last number of the *Revue Contemporaine*. M. Hervè the writer of the political summary, alluding to the collapse of the Neapolitan despotism, expresses himself as follows:—

"We must do the political drama, the performance of which we are beholding, the justice to admit that it is not less instructive than it is curious, and that in conformity with the laws of the stage, it enlightens the mind whose attention it engrosses, and unites the interest of thrilling situations with lessons of high morality. What more striking drama could any one wish to witness than that which has just taken place in the Two Sicilies? The Neapolitan Government was fully provided with all the pretexts by which the Powers that resemble it justify their confidence and perpetuate their blindness. Its army was formidable when compared with that of its neighbours; its navy was the first in Italy. Its administration was a highly scientific machine working with the greatest smoothness; its police had attained a deplorable degree of perfection. It even enjoyed at one time that kind of popularity which the multitude grants, and with equal readiness withdraws, and it may have trusted the acclamations with which the lazzaroni hailed the restitution of absolute rule. Nothing, in short, failed it, but the assent of one class, not formidable by its numbers but by its enlightenment which gives its support only to an intelligent and liberal Government, and the adhesion of which, if it be harder to obtain, is more useful and lasting than the mere clamour of the mob. The want of that support caused all others to fail. The hostility of the intelligent classes spread throughout the country—the mob overthrew its former idol, and the voices which once shouted for Ferdinand II. now shout for Garibaldi. The army, raised from the people, shared its passions, and, moreover, looked upon a new *régime* as a source of fresh bribes, and hopes of promotion. Then, indeed, but too late, it became easy to judge how weak and insufficient are such allies who cannot command their own feelings; and how rash is the attempt to retain power over a country by crushing its intelligence, without conciliating its natural leaders."

There are other countries besides Naples where the Government is carried on on such principles, but the allusion is so glaring that it is hardly necessary to point them out.

An article appears in the *Debats*, from the pen of M. John Lemoinne, on the late advance of the Piedmontese troops into the Papal territory. The writer warmly defends the line of conduct adopted by King Victor Emmanuel, and insists that nothing could be more in unison with the principle that the Italians should be permitted to manage their own affairs without any foreign intervention. The writer admits that a regular Government (evidently alluding to France) cannot very consistently put itself forward with a formal sanction of acts which are not altogether in conformity with established rules, but he considers that those persons are mistaken who would transform a simple refusal of co-operation into a threat of repression. M. Lemoinne expresses his firm conviction that the principle of non-intervention will be scrupulously respected at the present conjuncture, and that the rapid changes which are taking place in Italy will not lead to any commotion in Europe of a still graver character. On the point of no other Powers interfering in Italy, the writer says:—

"We are aware that, in thus advocating the principle of non-intervention, we lay ourselves open to the accusation of taking for granted the very point in dispute. We may be told that France made war in Italy; to which we should answer, that she made war for the sole purpose of re-establishing and enforcing respect for the principles we laid down. Italy was then in a situation contrary to all the rights of nations; she was either occupied by foreign arms or governed by princes whose power was derived from foreign protection. France merely delivered the captives, struck off their fetters, and said to them, 'Now, defend yourselves.' And this they are doing."

But is not the last advance of the Piedmontese troops into the Pontifical territory an intervention? The writer explains his views on the point in the following terms:—

"To say that Piedmont intervenes in Sicily, at Naples, in the Roman States, is merely saying that the Italians intervene in Italy. We do not say the contrary. They intervene *pro domo sua, pro aris et focis*. They are at home; they are fighting for their homes, their altars, and their firesides. Italy belongs to the Italians, as France to the French, England to the English, Spain to the Spaniards—we were going to say, and Rome to the Romans, but some will have it that Rome belongs to everybody, and we halt before obstacles on which we are not inclined to dispute."

How, the writer asks, could Garibaldi, starting with 800 men, have ever succeeded, had there not been at the point of his sword a grand idea which met with instant acceptance from the immense mass of the inhabitants? The moment he came there burst forth a cry of deliverance, and his career became irresistible. The article goes on to say:—

"All reproaches of invasion, of violation of international rights, and other high-sounding words employed as bugbears, must be retorted on those who deserve them. The first violaters of right are those who occupy a country against its will; and how is it possible to doubt what is the real will of the Italians, when we see how enthusiastically they rush towards unity? What may happen hereafter we do not know; but what we see is, that the irresistible, invincible idea of unification has taken possession of the whole country, because everybody feels it to be the only means of deliverance. Garibaldi is a sword; but at the end of that sword there is an idea, and even should the sword happen to break, the idea will be caught up again and will follow its course. To call Garibaldi's expedition an invasion is an insult to common sense. It is probable that he would not, with his 800 volunteers, have taken possession of a kingdom containing several millions of men, if those millions had not been eager to welcome him—and he is truly a strange conqueror who enters the capital of the conquered country alone, without arms—and exposed to no other danger than that of being overwhelmed with flowers. It was not Garibaldi who went to Naples, but Naples that went to him; it was Vesuvius going to meet Mahomet."

Far from the Piedmontese Government acting in a revolutionary sense at present, it rather favours the reactionary party. The writer explains his meaning in the following passage:—

"The enthusiastic feeling of Italy in favour of unity is so decided, so universal, that, in the present state of things, the intervention of Piedmont, stigmatised by some as a revolutionary act, is, in our opinion, anti-revolutionary. King Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour are at this present moment playing a reactionary part. The movement, which would have carried Garibaldi to the very gates of Rome, might have been too impetuous for him to master it, and in that case the fate, not of Italy alone but of Europe, would have been again unsettled. The resolution taken by the Piedmontese Government, though it has the appearance of a forward movement, is, on the contrary, a halt; it is even for the moment an impediment thrown in the way of the general Italian movement. None have any cause to complain of it except the party most anxious for the complete unity of Italy; but those who call Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers revolutionists are guilty of great injustice, for the occupation of the Marches and Umbria by the regular troops of Piedmont is the very measure best calculated to arrest revolution in Italy, and prevent a European war."

There was a report here to-day of an attempt on the Emperor's life at Toulon. The only foundation for it appears to have been that a maniac rushed towards the Imperial carriage with threatening gestures. No weapons were found about the man, who turned out to be a speculator at the Bourse, ruined by losses consequent upon the fall caused by the Italian war.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 13th state that, in consequence of the gravity of the situation of the Papal states, M. Rios Rosas, the Spanish ambassador at Rome, who was in Spain on leave of absence, had received orders to return immediately to his post. One of them says also that the Government has presented eight pieces of mountain artillery to his Holiness. The departure of the Moorish ambassadors had been fixed for the 15th. The squadron in which the Queen proceeded to the Balearic Islands consisted of the Francisco de Assis ship of the line, the Princess de Asturias frigate, the corvette Mazaredo, and five steamers. The French vessel which accompanied her Majesty, and in which, as has been stated, was M. Barrott, the French Minister, was the Gomer, of 16 guns.

HOLLAND.

The session of the Dutch Legislature at the Hague was opened on Monday with a speech from the King, who congratulated the country upon the satisfactory state of its affairs, with reference to the finances, foreign relations, and internal prosperity of the State. His Majesty announced that the public health had improved since last year, and certain measures of medical reform would be proposed to the Legislature. The harvest had been plentiful, in spite of the continued rains of this season. The fisheries had been productive, manufacturers busy, commerce tolerably thriving, but the shipbuilders were not so well off. The colonies in the East India Archipelago were doing well; Boni had been subjugated, and the kingdom of Banjermassing brought under the direct administration of Holland. Amongst the projects of law for the ensuing session would be one for the suppression of slavery in the West Indian colonies. A simplification of the customs tariff and the construction of canals for shipping communications between Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the North Sea, are also mentioned.

THE POPE'S MERCENARIES.

General Fanti, the commander-in-chief of the Royal army which has been sent to clear the Papal provinces, has issued the following order of the day, in addition to the manifesto which has already been published:—

"Bands of foreigners, coming from every country in Europe, and collected in the territory of Umbria and Marches, have there planted deceptively the flag of a religion which they insult.

"These mercenaries, without a native land nor a home of their own, provoke and outrage the Italian people, to get a pretext for domineering over them.

"This torment must be put an end to, and this tyranny must be stopped by our intervention bringing succour to those unhappy children of Italy who have looked in vain to their Government for justice and pity.

"That mission, which our King Victor Emmanuel has confided to us, we will perform. Let Europe henceforth know that Italy is no longer to be the rendezvous and the scene of triumph for every audacious foreign adventurer to seek his fortune on her soil."

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes as follows, under date of Sept. 15:—

"The Parliament is convoked for the 2nd October. The convocation was decided on yesterday at a Council of Ministers.

"Count Trechi, Aide-de-Camp of Garibaldi, and Dr. Brambilla, in whom the Dictator of the Two Sicilies appears to place unlimited confidence, arrived yesterday evening at Turin from Naples. They are bearers of a letter from the famous General to the King. The audacious warrior in this letter traces the same programme as that developed in the proclamation to the people of Palermo—that is to say, that he shall not regard his mission as terminated until he has arrived at Rome and Venice, and that, despite his ardent desire for immediate annexation, the interests of the continuation of his enterprise are opposed to that measure.

"Garibaldi concludes his letter by saying that he has no confidence in M. Cavour, and that that is the reason he cannot listen to advice sent him from Turin.

"This letter, which is not known to the public, and of which I can guarantee the most perfect authenticity, has produced a great sensation in official circles. As yet nothing has been decided as to the terms in which the King's reply is to be couched.

"M. de Rayneval, first Secretary of the Embassy, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires during the absense of M. de Talleyrand."

NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, September 12, informs us:—

People here are so full of exultation that they do not dream of a check or reverse. Garibaldi is here—they have paraded, and shouted, and illuminated for three or four days, and now all is over, and things have settled down comfortably. Garibaldi talks of leaving Naples in a few days, but in acting so he takes merely a military view of the question. There is no Government here, and it is Garibaldi who has upset it. It is the prestige of his name and of his troops, inspiring some with terror and creating a species of adoration for the liberator of eight millions of people, which has rallied the nation around him, and made his march to the capital a triumphal progress. But when Garibaldi leaves his prestige goes with him, and we remain without a Government. I find, therefore, among commercial men considerable anxiety with respect to the future, for it cannot be supposed that an old dynasty can be torn out of the ground without leaving many roots, or filaments of roots, behind, which will now and then crop up. Then, even among the Liberals, there are causes of difference which may produce great disorder; thus, while the more sober portion desire immediate annexation, the Mazzinians wish to have it deferred until the whole of Italy is liberated, when they think they can better carry out their views. For social and political reasons, I do not believe that annexation is a fact which can endure. Still, at the present moment I think it is the only solution which can save the country—in other words, a Government is necessary. There is no Government at present, and the only one that offers itself is that which would be the result of annexation. But, observe, I suggest the Protectorate of Victor Emmanuel as a temporary measure only until a better arrangement can be adopted. Most people who understand the position regret the determination of Garibaldi to leave within a few days, for, politically speaking, he would have done well to remain here, and consolidate the institutions of Southern Italy before advancing. It is, however, I fear, the misfortune of the Two Sicilies, and the necessity of his position, that he may not remain.

Great efforts are being made to organise the Administration of the country, and some admirable measures have been passed, which I now report:—"All political prisoners are to be set at liberty directly." "All Custom-house barriers between Sicily and the Neapolitan continent are abolished." "Twelve asylums for infants are established in the capital. The institutions are municipal, and are to be maintained at the expense of the State." "Secret Ministerial funds are abolished." "Trial by jury in penal causes is to be adopted." "The order of the Jesuits, and all their dependencies, are abolished in the continent of the Two Sicilies; their property, movable and immovable, is declared national. All contracts weighing on property for the benefit of the order are annulled." "Considering that religious fanaticism and aristocratic pride induced the late Government to make distinctions even between the dead, the burial of the dead within the walls of a city is absolutely forbidden." "The withdrawal of grain and corn from Ancona is prohibited." "Persons are prohibited from wearing the red coat, or any other uniform which does not belong to them." These are admirable measures, but they will make a host of enemies, and render a strong and vigilant Government absolutely necessary.

VENICE AND THE TYROL.

A correspondent of the *Independance*, writing from Milan, says:—

"I have just availed myself of a little leisure time to pay a visit to Venice. I passed through the whole of the Tyrol, which is everywhere crowded with troops. I did not find in the Italian Tyrol that agitation which has been announced as prevailing there; but it must be confessed that the 40,000 men now quartered there are sufficient to prevent any hostile manifestation. All the passes are fortified, and the slopes of the Alps are covered with redoubts. The engineers occupy Inspruck and Brixen, and thence send out detachments, who direct the workmen who are employed at very high wages on the fortifications of all the passes leading to Verona, Padua, and Venice. These works are being carried on with such activity that they are not even suspended on Sundays. Venice is exceedingly dull; the barracks not being sufficient for the accommodation of the troops now in the city, several of the convents have been occupied militarily. The arsenal is nearly empty, all the stores having been removed to Trieste and to Pola. At the latter place, the extensive works which were commenced last year are now nearly terminated. The streets of Venice are completely deserted at dusk, but the cafes continue to be frequented. Verona is more animated; the garrison of that place is not very numerous, most of the troops having been marched to the extreme frontier on the side of Ferrara, and towards Peschiera, and those which had been expected in their place have not yet arrived. Austria does not appear to feel any uneasiness as to the Hungarian regiments which she has at Verona and at Mantua. A weeding out has recently been made among the officers, and, what is almost unheard of in Austria, many of the sub-officers have obtained the epaulette. General de Hess is considered as having the command provisionally, but General Benedek is expected from one day to another. Several officers with whom I conversed expect to shortly take the field."

PRESENT ASPECT OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

"Situations" occur in the evolution of the Italian question as regularly as they do in a French melodrama. Something new turns up every day. Yesterday Garibaldi entered Naples in a carriage and pair, and the Piedmontese army walked into the Papal State. To-day M. Grandguillot discusses the probable flight of the Pope from Rome! Some "old party," it seems, has been giving his Holiness the most unwholesome advice. First, they counselled a policy without concessions, and now this "wicked sect," as Victor Emmanuel called them, advise flight without honour. What can be more distressing? Why should his Holiness run away a second time? When he ran before, the Liberals were masters in his city, but now he is surrounded by the faithful troops of France, whose bayonets give him ample security in purse and person. To run away because Lamoriciere is run to earth, especially when M. de Talleyrand is withdrawn from Turin and General Goyon sent back to Rome, would be so foolish, even were the Pope to run straight to Avignon. Well may M. Grandguillot be in a taking, and implore the Pope to rest in peace in the Holy City; for Grandguillot has fears of his own about the Pope. There are the troops of France; if the Pope runs, may they not run too—after him, and go on board ship at Civita Vecchia, "simplifying the situation," and leaving Garibaldi a clear road to the top of the Quirinal? M. Grandguillot says that the French troops will go if the Pope goes, and if both go, the writer in the *Constitutionnel* is seized with great alarm "respecting the future temporal power of the Pope."

Seriously, the flight of the Pope would create embarrassment all round; but it would, in all probability, terminate the temporal power in an unexpected manner. If the French troops really left Rome at the heels of the Pontiff, it would certainly be occupied either by the troops of the King or the legions of Garibaldi. One can scarcely imagine a Pope adopting the course imputed to him; but the men who advised resistence and coercion, who got up the Papal army, who have supported with their rotten counsels the late King of Naples, who are known to have intrigued against the power of the French Emperor in his own country, and who are denounced in so many words by Victor Emmanuel, these men, uppermost in the Roman Government, are quite as capable of telling the Pope to fly as they were of advising a policy without concessions.

The policy of the French Government at the present moment is regarded by many as an enigma. We have already shown that it would be inconsistent with the previous statements and reticences of the Emperor and his Ministers, were France to take serious umbrage at the course adopted by Victor Emmanuel. M. Grandguillot refers us to the "celebrated pamphlet"—*Napoleon III. et l'Italie*: in turn we refer him to another celebrated pamphlet—*Le Pape et le Congres*—which had the effect of giving le Congres its quietus. He will find that it also gives a quietus to the temporal power of the Pope. Although a Federation is the fundamental idea of the first-mentioned work, in the second, so critically published, there is no encouragement to an extensive temporal Papal jurisdiction. Rome is said to be in an "exceptional situation;" she is "the local centre of Catholic Unity" and the metropolitan residence of the Head of the Church; but it is added—"That which is necessary for Rome, is it possible for the other cities of the Roman States? We think not." It would not become the Pope, we are told, to take up arms and recover his states and provinces. Does it, then, become him now? "A Papal army ought to be nothing more than an emblem of public order." Good: is that the character of the army of Lamoriciere? But if Rome's Pontiff may not slay his subjects and besiege their towns, why not France, why not Austria? Because France, after having proclaimed a great principle of justice, reparation, and nationality, cannot disavow that glorious mission, or leave to England, our liberal ally, the exclusive privilege of asserting the consequences of their Emperor's initiative, and of the triumph of our arms." And as to allowing Austria to interfere, that would have been to make Magenta and Solferino sterile, to have rendered vain the vast expenditure of 50,000 lives, and 300 millions of treasure. If neither France nor Austria were to interfere, if the Pope were precluded, Lamoriciere notwithstanding, what was to be done, if the people of "the other cities of the Roman States" imitated those of the Legations—the very case which has arisen? There were two Powers who could interfere. One was Garibaldi, an irregular authority; the other, Victor Emmanuel, the head of a well-constituted State, and leader of the Italians.

As to Garibaldi, he has enough to do in Naples. We do not hear that either Capua or Gaeta have yet struck the royal flag, and shared the general epidemic of desertion; and until that is done, Garibaldi could not reach the Roman territory except by a most circuitous route, and before he could arrive the Piedmontese must have conquered the foreign legions. Thus there would be nothing for the Dictator to do on that side, and to march his men thither would be only an useless expenditure of time and lives. The address to Palermo, imputed to Garibaldi, objecting to immediate annexation, and containing the famous phrase about a national banquet on the Quirinal, does not look like a genuine production. It has the rare flavour of the fanatical Unitarians and Democrats. It has been remarked of Garibaldi by a shrewd observer that although he is rash in words he is generally prudent in deeds. Against the address to which we have referred, and the ebullition about the Quirinal, we have to set two strong facts—the consignment of the fleet to a Piedmontese Admiral and its movement on Ancona to assist the King's troops, and the landing of two battalions of Piedmontese Bersaglieri at Naples to garrison a post of importance. What are these acts but *de facto* acts of annexation? No Government would grant the aid of its regular troops except on conditions. There must be some understanding between Garibaldi and the Marquis of Villamarina. Moreover, the selection of a moderate, instead of an immoderate Ministry, and the choice of Liberio for pro-Dictator in case of absence, confirms the view that Garibaldi has acted with his usual judgment, although he may in a moment of heat have spoken with more than his usual rashness. It may, indeed, be true that Garibaldi told the Turin Government that he would enter the States of the Church if they did not send the army there, and that is precisely the kind of thing one might anticipate from his career. In fact, self-preservation would have taught him that he must destroy Lamoriciere, his natural antagonist, and the equally natural ally of the dethroned King. At any rate, the occupation of Umbria and the Marches has settled the question, and Garibaldi no longer dares to meddle with Rome. The abandoned King is powerless in Gaeta; Lamoriciere is beaten, whether he be at Spoleto or Ancona; the Pope, if he pleased to remain, is safe within his garden, surrounded by a pretty hedge of bayonets; and practically Victor Emmanuel is King of Italy, his dominions stretching from Sicily to Venetia.—*Globe*.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The following geographical sketches of some of the chief towns in the Papal States now in insurrection will be found interesting:—

Pesaro, where rebellion first manifested itself, and which is now in the hands of the Sardinian troops, divides with Urbino the honour of being capital of the legation or province of the latter name. It has a fine situation near the mouth of the Foglia, on the embouchure of which, in the Adriatic, it has a commodious port for small vessels. It is of very ancient date, being a Pentapolian city, and in early ages enjoyed a character for intellect and refinement. Under the Dukes Della Rovere, in the sixteenth century, Pesaro again became famed for the literary and artistic brilliance of its society. Tasso was induced to settle here by one of the Princesses of Urbino, and the dwelling is still pointed out where he is said to have composed his "Amadis." In modern times this city has given birth to Rossini. The fortress of Pesaro, which is stated to be of some strength, was commenced in the fifteen century. The town itself is surrounded by walls and bastions. Pesaro has a population of 13,000 or 14,000, some old churches containing several good works of art, and a fine public library rich in topographical history. Pesaro was long celebrated for its manufacture of pottery, and its figs have been immortalised by Tasso.

Urbino, which General Cialdini has entered, is situated about 23 miles to the south-west of Pesaro, on a detached hill, and in the midst of a bleak and mountainous region. It is also of very ancient date, being the Urbinum Hortense of Pliny. Even more than Pesaro it is celebrated as the home of Italian literature and art, during the 15th and 16th centuries; and, as a state, Urbino then exercised an extensive influence on Italian politics. But, most of all, Urbino is famous as the birthplace of Raphael, whose house is still to be seen by the traveller. The city is rich in architectural monuments and paintings, but of the latter there are none by Raphael's hand. Urbino is fortified, and has a population of about 8,000.

Fano, Sinigaglia, and Ancona, where a state of siege has been proclaimed, are all forts on the Adriatic. The first, which has already been taken by the Sardinians, has a fine situation in a rich plain, and in the midst of beautiful scenery, about ten miles to the south of Pesaro. The ancient name of the city was Fanum Fortunæ, the name being kept in remembrance by a statue of Fortune in the middle of the public fountain. With the exception of a triumphal arch in honour of Augustus, little remains in Fano to attest its early magnificence. It has, however, numerous fine churches, containing excellent works of art. It is well built, is surrounded by walls, and has a population of 9,000. Its port, once of considerable importance, has been allowed to silt up. Fano was the birthplace of Clement VIII., and here, in 1514, the first printing press in Europe, with Arabic types, was established.

From Fono, Sinigaglia is reached by a southward drive of sixteen miles along the coast. This town, which has a population of 12,000, is situated at the mouth of the Misa, and has a convenient port for coasting and fishing vessels. Sinigaglia is a place of ancient date. In the wars of Marius and Sylla it was destroyed by Pompey, and it suffered so much during the Middle Ages that the existing city may be almost said to have been wholly built since that time. It was here that the infamous Cæsar Borgia massacred, in 1502-3, the four chiefs of the Condottieri—Vitelozzo Vitelli, Oliverotto, Francesco, and Paolo Orsini. Sinigaglia was the birthplace of the celebrated singer, Madame Catalini, and of the present Pope. The great feature of Sinigaglia at the present day, however, is its fair of St. Mary Magdalene, instituted more than 600 years ago, and still retaining immunity from customs and tribute. The fair extends over 20 days, from July 20th to August 8th.

From Sinigaglia to Ancona, still southward, is fifteen miles. Ancona is the chief naval station of the Papal States, and as such has displayed a considerable part in recent Italian history. Ancona is supposed to owe its origin either to a Doric colony or to the Syracusans forced to flee from the cruelty and oppression of Dionysius. It occupies a splendid situation in the slopes in front of the Adriatic, between the promontories of Monte Ciriaco and Monte Comero, or Guasco. Ancona was a port of great importance in Roman times. It was at one time occupied by Cæsar.—*Globe*.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

The effect of the recent outspoken opinions in the Reichsrath is still felt at Vienna. We have also additional light thrown on the reported reconciliation of Russia and Austria. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* was the first to publish the telegram announcing the reconciliation, and he now adds, what has been said before in other quarters, that some concessions by Austria to Russia, as to the revision of the treaty of 1856, are the price of the new Russian alliance. He writes:—

"As some of the foreign papers continue to question the correctness of the information which I forwarded to you by electric telegraph on the 9th inst., it may be as well to observe that a literal translation of my telegram appeared in the *Wiener Zeitung* without comment. It is not yet positively known how Austria managed to appease the ire of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, but it is very generally believed that Count Rechberg has given a promise not to object to a complete revision of the Treaty of 1856. Count Buol appears to be the scapegoat of this Court, for to him alone is now attributed the attitude of Austria during the war in the Crimea. The Hungarians fear that Russia will intervene, should there be an open quarrel between themselves and the Austrian Government, but Austria can never again ask for, nor Russia grant, material assistance against the Hungarians. A short time ago it was asserted that Austria would assist the Turkish Government, should there be a general rising in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but, as matters now stand, this Government will probably permit things to take their natural course in Turkey in Europe. Prince Milosch is at his last gasp, and his son Michael is too feeble to be able to make head against the powerful Russian party; so that Servia is likely soon to become a very active member of the great anti-Turkish conspiracy, which extends from the kingdom of Greece in the south to the banks of the Danube in the north. Even at the beginning of August there was a great coolness between Russia and France, and about the middle of that month the Emperor Napoleon expressed his conviction that the St. Petersburg Cabinet was playing a false game with him. The news of the reconciliation between Russia and Austria must, however, have taken the French Government by surprise, for neither the Duke de Montebello nor the French Charge d'Affaires in this city had even an inkling of what was going on. Not long since M. Thouvenel addressed a circular despatch, which treated of Italian matters, to the French Ministers abroad; and in that part of it which bore reference to Naples was the following remarkable passage:—'*La terre nous a manqué sous les pieds.*' ('We had no ground to stand on.') At the dinner which was given on Wednesday, at Schonbrunn, in honour of the Emperor Alexander II., the health of his Majesty was proposed by the Emperor Francis Joseph. After the toast had been drunk, a military band, which was in attendance, played the Russian National Anthem. The health of the Emperor of Austria was proposed by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. M. de Balabine sat next her Majesty the Empress at dinner, and wore the grand ribbon of the order of St. Catherine, which he had received as a reward for his tact in bringing about a reconciliation between the two Governments. Count von Toll, an Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Russia, arrived here the night before last, and he is said to have brought a formal invitation from the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor of Austria to meet him at Warsaw."

The news of disaffection in Hungary and revolutionary excitement in Venetia are calculated to cause alarm in official quarters in Vienna:—

"Both the official and the private news from Hungary is very bad, and there is reason to fear that the Austrian Government has allowed the moment for making concessions to escape it. The tide of revolution will soon set in for Venetia, and it will then become evident that Count Rechberg has committed an unpardonable fault in allowing a whole year to pass without doing anything to satisfy the inhabitants of the empire. Venetia is now inundated with revolutionary proclamations, and the political ferment is greater than ever. Attempts have been and are still made to debauch the garrisons in the Quadrilateral, but it is not known with what effect. Many persons have recently been arrested in Venetia and in the Southern Tyrol. Baron Thierry, the Minister of Police, is now at Verona, where he was sent by the Emperor, in order that he might examine into and report on the state of affairs."

CANADIAN "LUMBERERS."

A letter from Canada, in the *Times*, describes, among other incidents of the Prince's visit, the reception accorded him in Ottawa by the "lumberers," the celebrated Canadian boatmen. The Prince met a party of them on the river before his arrival in the city. "A more striking or more characteristic procession in honour of the Prince has not been seen since he landed in America. At first it seemed like a dim cloud of red colour on the water, but as it drew nearer and nearer the quick regular chants of the Canadian boatmen could be heard, and the long, sharp outlines of the canoes, with their quaint ornamented prows, just turning up above the surface of the water over which they came gliding like arrows, without noise or ripple, were seen. All these little skiffs were of light birch bark, beautifully painted, and each carried from six to fifteen men, in the scarlet tunics which on state occasions is the lumberer's grandest uniform. Their song had nothing in it of the long melodious air which in England is popularly supposed to be peculiar to those Canadian voyageurs. The halfcaste Canadians only sing in their canoes when beating the light, thin, rickety cradles in which the journey for thousands of miles up against the stream, or coming full speed down it through rocks and over rapids which would make a man giddy to look at. Their song, therefore, is only meant to accompany the quick beat of their paddles—a strange rhyme, which the man in the bows gives out, and to which the rest of the crew respond with one or two short words of hoarse chorus, as they strike their paddles straight down over the sides into the current. But all music sounds well on the water, and the quick, rough strains of this song came modulated by the distance into perfect melody, and the effect of the whole—the mass of scarlet canoes dancing lightly down the river, the bold, picturesque headlands on which Ottawa is intended to be built, with grand heavy falls of the river in the background boiling into a cloud of smoky spray as if the river was on fire, all made together one of the strangest, wildest, and most beautiful scenes that the Prince has yet seen.

"The lumberers, who in this city (Ottawa) welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes, are a race of men peculiar to Canada. In the depth of the winter their work in the backwoods begins. They then start forth to fell the huge white and red pines, which are drawn out of the snow by oxen and piled near the frozen rivers till the return of spring gives them an opportunity of floating them down in immense rafts and masses, which fill all the surface of the streams in May, for miles and miles. By hurling the pine logs over cliffs and dragging them down ravines the lumberers before the thaw sets in manage to collect along all the banks of the various tributaries of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence some millions of cubic feet of timber, and when the ice-bound streams are free once more their more arduous and dangerous labour recommences. Loosely joined together in huge, rough, uncouth rafts, the logs are set adrift, and, with a few poles and mishapen oars to guide them, the lumberer goes in charge down currents and rapids of deep rivers, swollen and flowing fiercely with the waters from the melting snow. It is all very well as long as these rafts hold together, but hurried and tumbled over the rapids they often break up, and woe betide the unhappy lumberers who are on them when the great logs come rolling in fierce confusion one over the other, and go smashing down the rapids from rock to rock till they are all cast adrift in splinters. When such accidents occur, as they do frequently, it sometimes happens that the logs get so wedged and bound together on the brow of some stony rapid that they remain immoveable, and all the miles of rafts which are following behind are stopped at once. It then becomes necessary to cut the obstructing logs away with axes. Only the bravest, coolest, and most experienced of the lumberers can attempt this most dangerous of all their tasks, for when once the logs which bar the passage are half cut through, the weight of the press behind breaks them like straws, and some 10,000 trunks of trees come plunging down with a rush and confusion that but too often renders all the coolness and activity of the lumbermen who are trying to escape the avalanche of no avail."

ARMAGH CONSISTORIAL COURT.
(Before the Rev. Alexander Irwin, Surrogate.)

The case of the Bishop of Down *v.* the Rev. Dr. Miller and the Rev. Mr. Potter, which has excited much interest in ecclesiastical circles, was advanced a stage in the above court, on Tuesday; and considering the importance of the question raised between the diocesan and the vicar, it struck us with much surprise that neither cleric nor layman thought it necessary to appear in the court to watch the progress of the matter. It will be recollected that the Rev. S. G. Potter, incumbent of the benefice of Stratford-on-Slaney, diocese of Leighlin, preached in the Cathedral of Downpatrick, on the 12th of July last, and his address to the Orangemen then assembled was subsequently published. The Rev. Dr. Miller having subsequently announced that the same gentleman would preach a charity sermon in St. Anne's Church, Belfast, the Bishop of Down caused an intimation to be made to him that, in consequence of the discourse before alluded to, it was his wish that Mr. Potter should not appear in any pulpit within his jurisdiction. Doctor Miller, however, thought that, in his capacity of Vicar of Belfast, he was at liberty to open his pulpit to any clergyman who met his approval, and he did not yield to the episcopal suggestion. This view having been communicated to the Bishop, the consequence was, as may be anticipated, the service of an official order—an "inhibition"—against Mr. Potter's appearance. This not having been obeyed by Dr. Miller, the proceedings in the Consistoral Court of Armagh followed as a matter of course, except that the jurisdiction of that see was selected for the arbitrament instead of that of Down and Connor, the Vicar-General, who is judge of the latter court, being brother of the Bishop.

The court in Armagh is a small, unpretending room, near the Cathedral, and the only persons who attended it yesterday were the Surrogate, *locum tenens* for the Vicar-General, the Deputy Registrar (Robert Riddall, Esq.), Archdeacon Stokes, the crier, and the reporters. It will be recollected that Dr. Miller is charged by the Bishop "to appear in court on certain charges concerning misconduct and excesses, by suspension and monition;" and, more especially, for permitting the Rev. Mr. Potter to preach in St. Anne's "without the leave or authority of the said Lord Bishop, in violation of his ordination vows and his oath of canonical obedience, and the discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland." This charge was formally preferred on the last court day by Dr. Stock, on the part of the promovent, the Bishop, in a series of articles, and Mr. Ormsby, for Dr. Miller, prayed for and obtained time to make replies to these. Yesterday, at the sitting of the court, at two o'clock, neither of the learned gentlemen was present, a consent having been entered into that the replies should be received in their absence. These documents were not read, but the following are the rules of court made upon them, from which, we fear, our readers will not derive much information:—

"*The Office, &c., against Miller.*

"Ormsby was assigned to answer Stock's articles this day. He contested affirmatively the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 13th of said articles, and the rest negatively. Terms assigned. Petitioner Stock."

"*The Office, &c., against Potter.*

"Ormsby was assigned to answer Stock's articles this day. He contested affirmatively 5th of said articles, and the rest negatively. Terms assigned. Petitioner Stock."

The meaning of these is, that both the rev. gentlemen admit the accuracy of some of the articles, and dissent from others; and on the latter the arguments will be gone into next court day by the learned gentlemen abovenamed, unless, as some persons are of opinion, the case will be argued in Dublin.

The foregoing rules having been recorded by the Deputy-Registrar, the court was declared adjourned till Tuesday next.—*Belfast Morning News*.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting was held yesterday—
Mr. Denis Flanagan, V.P., in the chair.

The Chairman handed in the following subscriptions, and remarked, in doing so, that on Mr. Byrne and himself waiting on those parties, they were received most kindly, and thanked in the warmest manner for the great benefits the society had conferred on the trade:—Messrs. Buifin and Fay, £1; Messrs. Baker, Wardell, and Co., £1; Messrs. Guiders, Falkner, and Coonan, 10s each; Messrs. Farrelly, Barry, Ryan, Cooke, Hunt, Daley, O'Brien, Gleeson, Bourke, Mitchell, Egan, M'Laughlin, Neary, and Bourke, 5s; Messrs. Boulger, Keane, Browne, Sheridan, and others, 2s 6d each, amounting to £9 5s.; Hibernian Gas Company, per secretary, £10; Ellis and Co., £5; Jameson, Pim, and Co., £15; James Monks, 10s; John Collier, £1 7s 6d.

Mr. M'Gauran had much pleasure in handing in the sum of £5 from Messrs. Ellis and Co., brewers. This he considered a very liberal subscription from that firm. It was but a few years in existence, yet had obtained, and deservedly so, a great deal of success. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carey, in handing in the sum of £15 from Messrs. Jameson, Pim, and Co., spoke in warm and eulogistic terms of the liberal manner in which that firm had always responded to the calls of the society, as well as to similar demands from every benevolent institution in the city. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary brought under the notice of the meeting several subjects of much interest to the trade generally, having reference chiefly to the financial affairs of the body, and the necessity of a vigorous exertion on the part of the members, to use their best endeavours to obtain the subscriptions of their fellow-traders.

After transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

ATHENRY AND ENNIS JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The first general meeting of the directors and shareholders in this company was held yesterday at one o'clock, at the offices of the company, 53, Lower Dominick-street, to receive the report and transact the ordinary business of the company.

The Hon. George Stephens Gough in the chair.

The Secretary (John Fowler Nicoll, Esq.) read the report of the directors, which has been already published in the Irish Times.

The Chairman said it afforded him much pleasure, and the gentlemen to whom the shareholders had entrusted the affairs of the company, to see assembled at their first meeting the friends and promoters of a line of railway which promised to be one of the most important and useful in Ireland. After encountering many obstacles and difficulties, they were enabled to carry the bill for their incorporation through the Houses of Lords and Commons. It received the Royal assent and became law. The principal difficulty to its passing was a very common one—viz., the want of sufficient funds; but that difficulty was surmounted. Their list of subscribers had not been much increased of late; but that was a subject on which they had no reason to be apprehensive, inasmuch as they had purposely withheld from asking anyone to become subscribers until they were sure of the bill. Mr. Hemans and the other gentlemen professionally engaged in the promotion of the line had agreed, no matter what was the expenditure, that the shareholders should not be allowed to incur any expenses unless they were perfectly sure of obtaining the bill, as they considered it would be unfair to bring others into expense unless the bill passed. The bill had passed, and they had every reason to believe that as they had a most important line of railway to show, they should not only find great facility in obtaining new subscribers, but would be in a position to offer advantages to contractors which they could not have done before. It was the intention of the board of directors to carry on the business of the line for the future, and they were anxious to obtain the opinion of the proprietors as to the best course to pursue for the advantage and development of the traffic. It was unnecessary for him to make further observations, as the report which had appeared embraced every subject necessary to be brought forward for consideration.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., moved the adoption of the report. Being immediately connected with the co. Galway, he was deeply interested in the success of the line, and was, in fact, personally interested in it, as it was part of his duty to perambulate the county four times a year. The line would, therefore, be a great convenience to him, but, independently of that, it would be most advantageous to the public at large, not only to Galway, but to the entire of that side of Ireland. (Hear.) As a professional man he had closely observed the progress made towards obtaining their bill, and he considered the persons professionally engaged in obtaining it were entitled to their special thanks, as they had to encounter very great difficulties. It was needless to refer to those obstacles, as they had been surmounted, owing to the intelligence and industry of the gentlemen employed by the company to superintend and watch over the passing of the bill. He was happy to say their efforts were successful, as the bill had successfully passed. It appeared to him the plan proposed with regard to dividing the line into sections was one worthy of consideration, because Gort, though a small place, was situate intermediately between Limerick, Ennis, and Galway. It was a part of the county improving every day, and many Galway gentlemen resided there. If they opened it up, they would, no doubt, encourage many men of property to go reside there for the greater part of the year. The commencement of the undertaking was half the work, and if the line were at once divided into sections, men would see it was for their interest to become shareholders, as it would, undoubtedly, prove a remunerative undertaking. There was, unquestionably, no part of Ireland which had improved in the same rapid degree as Galway. It had been made the Transatlantic packet station, and was now next in importance to Belfast. There was, in fact, no part of the country for which there was so bright a prospect of increasing trade. Their line was consequently a most important one, for, as the report stated, it would unite the two great systems of Irish railways, and complete direct railway communication between the West and North-west of Ireland, the ports of Cork and Waterford, and tend to unite Belfast. It would be also a most advantageous line for tourists, and afford them increased facility for going from North to South. He had great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. William Murray seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Lombart, J.P., seconded by Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., the following outgoing directors were re-elected:—Hon. George Stephens Gough, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Captain F. M. Shawe Taylor, W. H. Gregory, Esq., M.P.; F. M. Calcutt, Esq., M.P.; A. Hodgson, Esq.; Denis Kirwan, Esq.; and Colonel Crofton M. Vandeleur, M.P.

Messrs. Lombart and Vaughan were elected auditors.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen said that, under the Act of Parliament, the shareholders were bound to fix the remuneration to be given to the secretary. They had availed themselves of the services of Mr. Nicoll, who had been secretary to the Tuam and Athenry line. In appointing him, the board of directors considered they were best consulting the interests of the company. They were aware of his experience and great ability, and they were confident the company would find in him a most efficient and able secretary. He had kindly consented, for the present, to accept a small remuneration, as the company were not yet in a strong financial position. He would accordingly move that the amount of the salary of their secretary should be fixed.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. Coffey proposed a vote of thanks to the committee who composed a deputation that went over to London to ensure the passing of the bill at a time it was in great peril. The deputation consisted of the Chairman, Capt. Taylor, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. D. Kirwin, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Calcott, and Mr. Hemans.

Mr. Hodson seconded the vote of thanks, which was unanimously passed.

Mr. Hemans returned thanks on behalf of the deputation.

The Chairman observed that the directors were perfectly satisfied to receive no remuneration whatever until the line was in such a condition that they could be remunerated without loss to the shareholders.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen having been called to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Mr. Gough.

The meeting then separated.

NORTH UNION—Yesterday.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians was held yesterday in the board-room of the workhouse—
H. G. M'Farlane, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Captain Lindsay, J. J. Butler, H. Ingram, J. Macan, G. Thorp, W. Graham, Thomas Cosgrave, Thomas Dooley.

State of the House.—Paupers remaining in the house per last return, 1,566; admitted during the week, 63; discharged 60; died, 5; remaining on Saturday, 15th inst., 1,564.

The routine business was discharged, and the board adjourned.

# Law Intelligence.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—Yesterday.
(Before Judge Kelly.)
The Ceres, of Red Bay; Donnelly, master.

The Queen's Proctor returned as executed the warrant which had issued against this vessel at the suit of Alexander and Daniel Hamilton, of Glasgow, in a cause of collision, on whose behalf he had moved the court on affidavit, stating the following circumstances:—The schooner Hero, of Glasgow, on the 4th of September instant, with a cargo of coals, was bound for the port of Londonderry. On the 8th instant, when proceeding on her voyage, about 8-35 p.m., the wind being then N.N.W., the schooner's lights being all up and in their proper places, her master perceived the brigantine Ceres belonging to Red Bay, Belfast, standing to the eastward, with her port tacks on board; when, apprehending a collision, he ordered the bell to be rung, to warn the Ceres to keep clear, and at the same time ordered his helm to be put hard to port, bringing the schooner's head up to the wind. That very time the Ceres struck the Hero on her port bow, carrying away her head stays and foremast, and all her stanchions to the main rigging. The master of the Hero, finding his vessel in a sinking state, immediately with some of the seamen jumped on board the Ceres, but the mate and a boy with difficulty saved themselves in the small boat, having been refused a rope and assistance, as alleged, by the master of the Ceres, when they called to him for help, he replying, "that none of them should come aboard his vessel." The value of the Hero, which went down, and her cargo, were estimated at a sum of £480.

The Court gave leave for the usual rules.

The Vision of Peel, Isle of Man.

Mr. Richardson moved to return the warrant which the court had granted against this vessel, in a cause of collision, at the suit of his client, Thomas White, Esq., of Howth, owner of the yacht, Kate of Howth. The affidavit on which the motion was grounded stated that on the night of Thursday, the 13th instant, the yacht was safely moored in her berth in the harbour of Howth, out of the track of all vessels, when the lugger, the Vision of Peel, in the Isle of Man, put in on a change of weather, and took up a berth immediately adjacent to that of the yacht, there being ample anchorage ground elsewhere in the harbour unoccupied. During the night the lugger swung alongside the yacht, crossing her cable with her own (the lugger's) chain, and carried away the bowsprit, stem, head, bulwarks, and rail of the yacht. The two vessels remained entangled until the people of the lugger dropped a second anchor, and slacked astern.

The court was subsequently moved for the release of the Vision, her owners having paid for the damage in full.

The motion was granted.

The Malvina, of Waterford (s s).

Mr. Lee moved in this cause of collision that the time for pleading be enlarged until Monday next. He moved on the part of the petitioners and certain intervenients.

The motion was granted.

The Queen's Proctor also moved to exhibit the stipulation of bail which had been entered into on the part of the owners of the steam vessel.

Granted.

The Sourrander of Bjornberg.

Mr. Lee exhibited the petition of Messrs. Coombe and Son, city of Waterford, merchants, holders of a bottomry bond against this Russian barque.

The Queen's Proctor, on the part of Josiah Williams, the endorsee of another bond by which the freight had been pledged, returned the monition which had issued against the consignee of the cargo, calling upon him to bring in and lodge in court that freight, together with a verified account of it upon oath.

Further proceedings were ordered to stand to Friday.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT—Yesterday.

The Lord Mayor sat yesterday in William-street, and proceeded with the hearing of summonses.

O'Reilly v. Marlow.

The plaintiff here, Charles O'Reilly, who sued in the name of his father, was an apprentice bound to Mr. Marlow, printer, of Capel-street. The summons sought to have the indentures cancelled on the ground of ill-treatment. From the complainant's evidence it appeared that his master had given him a job to do in printing certain documents. Upon its completion the defendant found fault with it, and when O'Reilly tried to explain that the only error in the matter really rested on the side of Mr. Marlow, who had not supplied him with paper sufficiently large for the purpose, he (Marlow) pushed him away, and struck him with his closed hand. He also cursed him, and used abusive language to him. The plaintiff also stated that every one in the employment of Mr. Marlow was afraid of him; he was always quarrelling with them, and could never be pleased.

Mr. O'Reilly, father of the plaintiff, stated that he called on Mr. Marlow on the day following the assault, and asked him for what reason he had struck his son; Mr. Marlow replied, "If you give me any prate or impudence, I will do the same for you;" the plaintiff had summoned Mr. Marlow on a former occasion, and he (Mr. O'Reilly) believed that he never forgave him for it since.

Mr. Ennis, on behalf of the defendant, denied that O'Reilly had been struck in the manner stated. When the work was complained of, Mr. Marlow merely pushed him away, and signified his disapproval of it. It was true he was a passionate man, but, after all, passionate men were the best sort of people. (A laugh.)

Mr. Marlow stated that he did not strike O'Reilly with his closed hand, but simply removed him away.

The documents which the plaintiff had printed were here produced, for the purpose of proving how carelessly they had been done.

The Lord Mayor, however, was of opinion that the defendant was entirely to blame, as the paper on which they were printed was not of a proper size, this paper having been supplied by Marlow himself.

Mr. O'Reilly, said, previously to the present assault Mr. Marlow had kicked his son, but the matter was looked over. His conduct upon some occasions, and especially after dinner, was such as to break the heart of any one in his employment.

The Lord Mayor said he thought, as they had both quarrelled, and did not appear likely to meet again on amicable terms, the better course would be to cancel the indentures. His lordship also observed that it was a most satisfactory state that the system of inflicting corporal punishment in schools and amongst apprentices was gradually dying out, and he hoped would soon be unheard of.

The indentures were accordingly cancelled.

Kearns v. Mullen.

William J. Kearns summoned John B. Mullen, of Christ Church-place, clogmaker, for £2 4s, being his weekly wages under his indenture, from the 3rd July last, on which day he caused complainant to be arrested on a charge of stealing two pairs of clogs, on which charge he was tried and convicted before the Recorder, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; but complainant, on a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, stating certain facts that had transpired since his conviction, was discharged by his Excellency.

Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., who appeared for complainant, stated his lordship might recollect that another branch of this case, for the cancelling of the indentures, had come before his lordship on the last court-day, which his lordship postponed for a fortnight, until the return of Mr. Mullen from England, and in the interim he (Mr. Fitzgerald) would ask his lordship for a decree for the wages now claimed.

Mr. J. C. Murray, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, on hearing the case, made a decree for the amount claimed, and, after a short review of the transaction, commented in severe terms on the conduct of Mr. Mullen.

Mr. Murray said he would appeal, to which his lordship replied that he was glad of it.

Mr. Fitzgerald—So am I, as the Recorder has ample power of giving costs, and Mr. Mullen is able to pay.

# Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—Yesterday.

John Pierce, a private of the 4th Light Dragoons, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 96 A, charged with assaulting him in Camden row, on Tuesday night. The prisoner was drunk at the time, and, when arrested, struck the constable and tore his clothes.—He was fined 10s, or ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

John Behan and Patrick M'Guirk were charged by Police constable 149 B, with driving furiously, and to the great danger of the passengers at Carlisle Bridge.—They were fined 10s. each, or, in default of payment, ordered seven days' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

Christopher Talbot was charged with assaulting Fanny Savage, in Greek-street, on Tuesday night.—He was fined 10s, or, in default, ordered fourteen days' imprisonment.

William Fay was charged by the Rev. James Andrew, with acting towards him in a very insulting and disorderly manner. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was coming out of a house in Beresford-street, when a crowd collected, shouting and cheering at him. The prisoner was one of the most conspicuous of the party.—He was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Anne Stewart was charged by Eliza Blackburne with assaulting her with a quart, on the 18th Sept., and also with taking three shillings from her. The parties, it appeared, had been previously drinking together.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Bridget Browne was charged with assaulting Catherine Dwyer, by striking her with a jug on the head.—The case was remanded.

Eliza Harrison, a servant of a Mr. Wm. Johnston, was charged with acting in a disorderly manner, with using abusive language, and throwing a glass of wine in his face.—She was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

Volunteers for Garibaldi.—On Sunday morning two hundred volunteers left London *en route* for Naples. They started from Fenchurch-station for Tilbury. Although the departure was kept as quiet as possible, the fact apparently was known to many, and the platform at the station was partly filled by men who had come to bid friends and acquaintances a hearty farewell. Intimation was given in the following notice to the volunteers:—

"Garibaldi Excursion to Sicily and Naples.
"8, Salisbury-street, Strand, Sept. 12, 1860.

"Sir,—The arrangements being perfected for the departure of the excursionists, I have to request you to pay, "at once," personally, at this office, £1 5s., being the price of the following articles—viz., knapsack, blanket, canteen, water barrel, holdall, with buttonstick and brush, knife, fork, and spoon, to be provided at the expense of each excursionist, for which a receipt will be given and the articles delivered on board. Notice of the time and place of departure will be given to each excursionist on payment of the above.—Yours faithfully, "Edward Stiles, Major."

The 25s. having been paid, the excursionists were told to be at Fenchurch station at half-past two on Sunday morning, as the train would start by three. Long before that time, however, numbers of the excursionists and their friends were seen wending their way along the various thoroughfares to the railway, in all descriptions of attire—some with tourists' knapsacks, some with rifles and pistols, and other envelopes in rugs and blankets. Shortly after three o'clock the men were ordered to fall in on the platform, when the leave-taking of friends was gone through. After they had formed two deep and had numbered off from their right, to the surprise of all they were told that the train would not be ready till half-past five. This gave rise to a little grumbling. When it was found that they must make a virtue of necessity they wrapped themselves in their blankets and lay down on the railway platform. Smoking, joking, and singing followed, till the station echoed with their choruses. The songs selected were *apropos* of the occasion, such as "Oh, let me like a soldier fall," "The young recruit," "When we were boys together," &c.; not forgetting the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." There was a cry out about there being no refreshments to be obtained throughout the night; even penny loaves were at a premium. At half-past five the order was again given to fall in, when the excursionists were immediately marched to the carriages, and at 20 minutes to six they were on their journey, amidst the cheers of those they had left behind. They train proceeded express to Tilbury, where the volunteers embarked on board the Melazzo steamer, which was waiting in readiness, and sailed direct for Naples. The second detachment, about 700 strong, will leave shortly.

*Holloway's Pills.*—Dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, want of appetite—French philosophers trace the moral feelings of the mind to the state of the stomach; and there is much wisdom in the assertion, the stomach to the human body is more than the kitchen to the domestic establishment—ever so little disordered, the whole internal economy is deranged. The young may smile at the simile, and disbelieve the tremendous sacrifice indigestion extracts from its victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort and happiness if they only remember these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Fixed Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,
72, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by its Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
72, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, novel, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 18, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Esmonde—September 16, at Ballynastragh, the wife of James Esmonde, Esq., of a son and heir.
Eyre—September 19, at Howth, the wife of Richard Eyre, Esq., 45th Regiment, of a son.
Duncombe—September 16, at Hillingdon-court, Uxbridge, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, of a daughter.
Keating—September 17, at Woodsgift, county Kilkenny, the wife of Michael D. Keating, Esq., J.P., D.L., of a son and heir.
Lowe—September 17, at Race-course House, Cashel, the residence of her father, A. Jordan, Esq., the wife of Charles Butler Lowe, Esq., of a daughter.
Porter—September 17, at Crofton-terrace, Kingstown, the wife of John Porter, Esq., of a son.
Robertson—September 15, at 13, Cleaveland-square, Hyde Park, the residence of Charles Maynard, Esq., the wife of Major Robertson, 25th, King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.
Roe—September 16, at Kyledellig, Queen's County, the wife of Theophilus Roe, Esq., of a daughter.
Sandford—September 16, at Kilvemnon Glebe, the wife of the Rev. William Sandford, of a son.
Stone—September 15, at Barton, Silsoe, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. John Stone, A.B., of twin sons.
Ussher—September 15, at York-street, Dublin, the wife of Captain J. T. Ussher, Staff-officer of Pensioners (late 87th Regiment), of a son.
Williams—September 14, at St. John's, Mount Brecon, the lady of the Rev. Garnons Williams, Vicar of Brecon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Andrews and Ward—September 13, at St. Giles', Oxford, by the Rev. T. C. Maule, assisted by the Rev. William Ryton Andrews, Arthur Andrews, Esq., of Dublin, to Harriett Tinniss, second daughter of Wm. Ward, Esq., Oxford.
Campbell and Bruce—September 13, at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Rev. G. Marsh, Rector of Sutton Benger, Wilts, Henry Campbell, Esq., second son of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, to Sarah Charlotte, only daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.
Chaldecott and Harper—September 15, at Frant, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., Gervas Herbert, only son of the late J. G. Chaldecott, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, to Emily, only child of Major Harper, late of the 2nd West India Regiment.
Massy and Brady—September 18, at Kildress Church, county Tyrone, by the Rev. John Madsnell Massy, Incumbent of Killeighter, and brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Richard Stewart, Rector of the parish, Major Hugh Massy, late Major 85th (King's) Light Infantry, and eldest son of the Hon. John Massy, to Augusta La Viscount, only child of Major Richardson Brady, late 1st Life Guards, of Oaklands, county Tyrone.
Morris and Hughes—September 14, at Victoria Castle, Killiney, by special license, by the Very Rev. Dean Graves, of the Chapel Royal, and afterwards by special dispensation, in presence of the Rev. John Harold, Michael Morris, Esq., to Anna, daughter of the Hon. Baron Hughes.
Steel and Blake—September 12, at Swanage, Dorset, by the Rev. Duncan Travers, Captain Frederick Stephen Steele, eldest son of Captain Matthew Frederick Steele, of Sutton, Surrey, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis Blake, Bart., of Twisel, Northumberland.
Swan and Brien—September 15, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Richard Barton, A.M., Charles Swan, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., son of James Swan, Esq., M.D., Cottage, Donegal, to Christiana Freeman, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry G. Brien, Melbourne, Australia.
Worn and Upton—September 15, at Kingstown, by the Rev. James Cavanagh, Mr. Patrick Austin Worn, of Dublin, to Marianne, second daughter of Mr. John Upton, of Albert-road, Kingstown.

DEATHS.

Baker—September 13, at Tipperary, Harriet, relict of William Baker, late of Liscahill Lodge, county Tipperary, Esq., aged 79 years.
Binns—September 17, at Cullenswood, Mr. William Binns, late of Stephen's-green, aged 68.
Gardiner—Lost at sea, by being accidentally washed overboard the Lincolnshire, on his passage from Melbourne to Dublin, Arthur Gardiner, Esq., only son of the late Captain A. Gardiner, 9th Regiment of Foot.
Huxley—September 15, Noel, the only son of Professor Huxley, of the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street.
Lest—September 13, at Ballina, the wife of Edward Lest, Esq., Captain and Adjutant North Mayo Militia, much regretted.
Mockler—September 16, of rapid decline, Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Mockler, Killead, county Antrim, aged 19 years.
Messrove—September 14, at 13, Richmond-street, Glasgow, Catherine, relict of the late John Messrove, Esq., of Tempo House, Roscommon, and Greenock.
Sinnott—September 18, at her residence, Jessamine Cottage, Harold's-cross, Julia, the beloved wife of Patrick Sinnott, aged 31 years, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Sept. 19.—Arrived—Antoinette, Ibralla, Indian corn and 4 mats; Alma, Shediac, deals; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Queen, Chester, bricks; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Dublin, Wicklow, ore; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods—7 colliers.

Sailed—Fimart, Nantes, oatcake; Windsor (s) Liverpool goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Hercules (s), Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cornwall (s), London, goods; Martha, Maryport, porter.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Sept. 20.
Morning, 2h 8m. Evening, 2h 31m.

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